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No. 17,685. 號五十八百六千七萬一第 日九十二月一十年亥甲 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1915. 四拜禮 號四十月正年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.  
Jan. 15th.—The English Mail (via Siberia),  
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TO DEPART.  
Jan. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,  
per s.s. LUCROW.  
Jan. 16th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-  
laide, Western Australia, India,  
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11  
a.m., per s.s. ARCADIA.  
Jan. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m.,  
per s.s. CHANAN.  
Jan. 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,  
per s.s. NUBIA.  
Jan. 20th.—Japan via Kobe, Victoria, and  
Tacoma, and United Kingdom  
via Canada, at 2 p.m., per s.s.  
INDO MARU.

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on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY. PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " " "
2.45 " " 3.10 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
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Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [95]

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [43]

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST  
AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN.

### TIME TABLE

(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped  
Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and  
Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai  
Direct Mail Steamer Service by the s.s. SAKAKI MARU and KOBE MARU (each Equipped  
with Wireless Telegraphy) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Connecting at Dairen with	Connecting at Dairen with	Connecting at Dairen with	Connecting at Dairen with
1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
3rd Class	4th Class	3rd Class	4th Class
5th Class	6th Class	5th Class	6th Class
7th Class	8th Class	7th Class	8th Class
9th Class	10th Class	9th Class	10th Class
11th Class	12th Class	11th Class	12th Class
13th Class	14th Class	13th Class	14th Class
15th Class	16th Class	15th Class	16th Class
17th Class	18th Class	17th Class	18th Class
19th Class	20th Class	19th Class	20th Class
21st Class	22nd Class	21st Class	22nd Class
23rd Class	24th Class	23rd Class	24th Class
25th Class	26th Class	25th Class	26th Class
27th Class	28th Class	27th Class	28th Class
29th Class	30th Class	29th Class	30th Class
31st Class	32nd Class	31st Class	32nd Class
33rd Class	34th Class	33rd Class	34th Class
35th Class	36th Class	35th Class	36th Class
37th Class	38th Class	37th Class	38th Class
39th Class	40th Class	39th Class	40th Class
41st Class	42nd Class	41st Class	42nd Class
43rd Class	44th Class	43rd Class	44th Class
45th Class	46th Class	45th Class	46th Class
47th Class	48th Class	47th Class	48th Class
49th Class	50th Class	49th Class	50th Class
51st Class	52nd Class	51st Class	52nd Class
53rd Class	54th Class	53rd Class	54th Class
55th Class	56th Class	55th Class	56th Class
57th Class	58th Class	57th Class	58th Class
59th Class	60th Class	59th Class	60th Class
61st Class	62nd Class	61st Class	62nd Class
63rd Class	64th Class	63rd Class	64th Class
65th Class	66th Class	65th Class	66th Class
67th Class	68th Class	67th Class	68th Class
69th Class	70th Class	69th Class	70th Class
71st Class	72nd Class	71st Class	72nd Class
73rd Class	74th Class	73rd Class	74th Class
75th Class	76th Class	75th Class	76th Class
77th Class	78th Class	77th Class	78th Class
79th Class	80th Class	79th Class	80th Class
81st Class	82nd Class	81st Class	82nd Class
83rd Class	84th Class	83rd Class	84th Class
85th Class	86th Class	85th Class	86th Class
87th Class	88th Class	87th Class	88th Class
89th Class	90th Class	89th Class	90th Class
91st Class	92nd Class	91st Class	92nd Class
93rd Class	94th Class	93rd Class	94th Class
95th Class	96th Class	95th Class	96th Class
97th Class	98th Class	97th Class	98th Class
99th Class	100th Class	99th Class	100th Class

• Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above times do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
• With regard to the above Time-Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two  
each way with the Russian State Expresses are temporarily suspended, owing to the partial  
suspension of the Trans-Siberian Passenger Traffic on account of the European War.  
The Two Weekly Express Trains connecting one each way with the Wagon-Lits  
Expresses, all Ordinary Trains, and the Two Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamers will  
remain in operation as above.  
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-  
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class  
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.  
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at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,  
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Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; and the NIPPON Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; from each of  
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[96]

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lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,  
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99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses  
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres.  
Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-  
taken. Rates moderate.  
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.  
[112]

## BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.



CLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS,  
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### MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES,  
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PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM:—

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

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TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.  
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IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and  
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The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the  
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Prices and Samples on application. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.  
Telegrams—Rosewood. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

## OREGON PINE.

## THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [34]

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### THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,  
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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
HOTEL, most Central Location within  
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Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under  
European Supervision. A First-Class String  
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.  
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Special monthly terms for residents and for  
Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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1,486 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and  
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Comfort, Health and Convenience. Tele-  
phones in Every Room, prompt con-  
nection maintained by six lines to Central.  
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Land-  
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Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms.  
European Manner meets Steamers.  
P. O. FEUSTER,  
Manager. [39]

### THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL  
is now OPENED under EXPERIENCED  
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. The place  
has been renovated throughout and entirely  
refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande  
facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the  
year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE  
DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine  
under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.  
For further particulars, apply to—  
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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.  
GUIDES AND CHAUFFERS PROVIDED.  
Every Information and Special Attention  
given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FAIRBANK,  
Proprietor. [35]



## INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

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At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.

[31-5]

TO SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA  
CIGARETTES.


An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the *bon ami* of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

**Aide-de-Camp Virginia Cigarettes**

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., are now giving away beautiful calendars. The frontispiece is a charming picture showing the Tower Bridge, entitled "The Pool of London." The calendar is in three pieces and there are interleaved three charming beauty types, and it is given away in return for the following empty tins:—

8 "RECESS" VIRGINIA 508 TINS,  
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Returns Tins to—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.,  
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The supply of calendars is limited.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

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WM. POWELL,  
LTD.

TELEPHONE 345.

TAILORING DEPT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

THIS SEASON'S

SCOTCH TWEED AND CHEVIOT

SUITINGS

\$30.00 to \$35.00

Usually \$45.00 to \$60.00.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BEST TRIMMINGS AND WORKMANSHIP.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL  
CORPS.

## TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

During a debate in the House of Commons on November 26th (p. 584) very warm tributes were paid to the military courage and professional efficiency of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Lord Robert Cecil, who introduced the subject, and who spoke from experience in France, said that of all the corps which had rendered heroic service there was none that had done more heroic service than the Royal Army Medical Corps, whose courage and devotion were absolutely beyond the possibility of praise. Mr. Douglas Hall, who followed, also speaking from experience in France, said that the corps was one of the finest in the British Army. Lord Robert Cecil, however, asked whether it was, numerically, sufficiently strong, and Mr. Hall said that it was working under tremendous difficulties with great skill, but with poor tools. Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary, who replied for the War Office, said that the House would wish to endorse the testimony which Lord Robert Cecil had paid to the wonderful courage shown by the officers and men of the Corps, and added that the War Office could not praise its work too highly, and believed that there was now an ample number of officers and men for the great work that the Corps had to do. The British Medical Association has particular reason to congratulate itself on the high praise that the Corps is earning, for it was due to its persistent efforts through many years against the forces of inertia and prejudice that the recognition of the status of the medical services as one of the technical military corps ranking with other technical corps was due. The excellent results of the policy adopted when the Royal Army Medical Corps was constituted are not confined to the forces in the field. They are seen also at home, both in camps and hospitals. As soon, for example, as the order to prepare the Territorial general hospitals was given, the medical officers "available on mobilization" were called up and fell into their proper places, and exercised proper authority without question or delay. We are glad to observe from the statement of its spokesman that the War Office recognizes that the sanitary difficulties must tend to increase as the campaign proceeds, and that precautions are being taken in advance. He stated that members of the Sanitary Committee, recently appointed, had made a tour of inspection of the field of operations, and had reported favourably on the sanitary condition of the actual trenches at the front. At the same time, in his peroration, he said that the dangers of disease became greater, almost day by day, when troops moved to ground recently occupied by the enemy. The means which the British Red Cross Society is taking to deal at Calais with the serious outbreak of typhoid fever among the Belgian troops, which seems to have begun about a fortnight ago, are mentioned elsewhere. The fact that some of the German prisoners arriving in this country from the neighbourhood of Ypres have been found to be suffering from the disease appears to indicate that the region is extensively infected. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to find that the War Office is alive to the situation, and that the military authorities are prepared to be guided by and to act upon the advice of experts in sanitary science.—*British Medical Journal*, December 5th.

WAR WAS PLANNED  
A YEAR AGO.

## REVELATIONS OF SR. GIOLITTI.

The *Echo de Paris* considers that the revelation made by Signor Giolitti in the Italian Chamber of the fact that on August 9th, 1913, Austria advised Italy of her intention of attacking Serbia is of great interest. It points out that the motives of the Berlin and Vienna Cabinets were nothing but a trap for Serbia and for Europe, and adds:—

It stands out as the result of these facts as regards Germany that it is certain that she had decided before July last to set Europe ablaze, for if she had wished to preserve peace the schemes of Austria would have been no more realised in 1914 than in 1913.

As for Austria, in beginning the present war her sole aim was to repeat the coup which had failed in 1913 and to destroy the Balkan equilibrium established by the Treaty of Bucharest.

The *Matin* says:—

We have been told of the spontaneous outbreak of anger caused in July, 1914, by the Sarajevo assassinations as an excuse for the Austrian plans of aggression against Serbia, whereas in August, 1913, this aggressive attitude had already been decided upon.

"UNWORTHY HEIRS."

The *Messenger* (Rome), commenting on Signor Giolitti's revelations in the Italian Chamber, says:—

"Austria and Germany have been aware of our attitude since 1913. War had been prevented in 1913 by the abstention of Italy, but Austria and Germany had ever since been preparing for the great conflict which was destined to begin a year later, because they knew that as they could never depend on Italy in an offensive war any further delay would be dangerous to the Austro-German 'bloc' owing to the rapid military preparations of Russia."

"Unworthy heirs of Bismarck! Why try by inveighing against the avarice of Russia and the jealousy of Great Britain to remove the enormous and monstrous responsibility for the European conflagration from off your shoulders?"

Signor Raimondo, a member of the Chamber, stated in an interview that it was obvious to everybody after the revelations of Signor Giolitti, that the murders at Sarajevo were only the pretext for the war. "It was now," he said, "also clear why Austria did not consult Italy, but only communicated the steps taken after they had occurred."—*Reuter*.

GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO  
FAMOUS REGIMENT.SIR SMITH-DORRIEN ON THE  
BRAVERY OF WEST KENTS.

The following report of a magnificent and soldierly speech by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, corps commander at the front, to the 1st Battalion the Royal West Kent Regiment on Sunday, 8th November, after the battalion had conducted itself with the greatest possible bravery, is published in one of the London papers.

Officers and Men of the Royal West Kent Regiment.

For a long time I have been wanting to address you, but in this strenuous war it has been quite impossible to catch certain battalions. I have found it impossible to get to you, what with one thing or another, and you being in the trenches.

My reason for coming to address you is that I want you to understand that we who are behind appreciate your splendid services.

I very much regret that yesterday your gallant colonel (Colonel Martyn) was wounded, but I am very glad to say that it is not a bad wound, although he may be laid up for a considerable time, and we must lose his services for the present.

I can also tell you that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief realises how splendidly the regiment has done, and your colonel is about to be made a brigadier-general.

That is a direct compliment to you. I am perfectly certain that there is not another battalion that has made such a name for itself as the Royal West Kent. Everybody is talking about you. They say—"Give them a job. They will do it. They never leave the trenches." It is perfectly certain they will stick it out.

One point I want to refer to. No matter how gallant the work that has been performed, or how splendid the stands that have been made, you hear nothing about it. I will just briefly explain why. We are fighting the most serious war that has ever taken place, highly trained armies and highly trained staffs. If we were to publish that the Royal West Kent Regiment had made a gallant stand or had done a certain thing at a certain place the enemy would at once say, "The Royal West Kent Brigade, that is the ——— Division, that is the ——— Army Corps," and thus locate us at once.

GALLANT PRECAUTION.

It is absolutely necessary to keep everything important from getting into the papers—the gallant deeds, how performed, and what such and such a regiment has done.

That is why our men have to go on performing these deeds without their relations at home knowing anything about them. I hope you will understand. It is very gallant for you to go as you do day after day and your folks at home not to know.

But I have records of performances of battalions, and when the time comes these will be published. They will be handed down in the records of the regiment, and in no records will be recorded better deeds than those of this battalion.

I have received from the brigadier-general commanding your brigade appreciation of the gallant conduct of Lieut. White and the other young officer (Second Lieutenant Russell), who is not on parade to-day—the way these two young officers handled the regiment after all your other officers had fallen, how they stuck to it, and how eventually, when the time came, they brought the regiment out of it!

I have brought his name to the notice of the Field-Marshal Commanding troops, and sincerely hope he will receive the reward he so richly deserves.

You may like to know how things are going. They are going extremely well. We have had heavy fighting, and we shall have heavy fighting, but I still hope that the fighting will get less and less hard, because in time I think the Germans will realise they are up against a brick wall. (Laughter.) Really, you may laugh, but that is a true description of it. We are increasing in strength, we have reinforcements coming up, and so have the French. We are holding a line about 300 miles in length in France itself.

GERMANY'S FAILURE.

The Germans' object was to break the power of the English in France. Her active army consists of twenty-five army corps. Five only have been retained in Germany, and twenty have been launched against us here. What they hoped to do was to wipe us out and take Calais, Paris, and Havre, but she has failed.

I believe, from information we have got at present, that she is not taking back to Germany any of these troops, so that the bulk of her army is still held up in this part of the world. I have not referred to reserve corps, etc., of what is supposed to be inferior material.

Russia has attained a tremendous success. This is quite true. She has driven back the Germans in North-East Prussia, in Poland, and on the Austrian frontier, and the situation is as well as it possibly can be. The more Germans required in this part of the world will prevent them going across to help the Austrians. The bulk of you, I know, understand this, but I want to make it clear to you all. We are fighting here day after day not knowing what is really happening. The Russian army is rolling on, and the longer we can retain the hold of the Germans here the better.

WE ARE GOING TO WIN.

I think there is no more news. Things are going well. I will not detain you, as I want you to enjoy your rest. Heaven knows you have not had much, not since you have been in this country.

I do congratulate the regiment on the magnificent work it has done. I think you most heartily for your support to—Corps, which I have the honour to command. I regret your heavy losses, your great losses among the officers—and such magnificent officers, too!

We are going to win, and we shall win, as long as we have the help of battalions such as yours.

I am always thinking about you men, and asking different officers what I can do for you.

I can never forget your magnificent regiment.

I told the Commander-in-Chief yesterday that day after day I had been trying to address you. In fact, I have been out here three times. He said, "That is a magnificent regiment."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR  
BLAMES BRITAIN.WHAT WAS HOPED FROM THE  
TURKISH ALLIANCE.

Addressing the German Reichstag on December 2nd, the Imperial Chancellor, wearing the grey service uniform of a General, said:—

"The Emperor, who is absent with the Army, has charged me to transmit his best wishes and cordial greetings to the German Reichstag, with whom he is known to be united till death in the stress of danger and in the common concern for the weal of the Fatherland. Our first thought goes out to the Kaiser and the Army and Navy—our soldiers who are fighting for the honour and greatness of the Empire."

"Full of pride and unshakable confidence, we look to them and to our Austro-Hungarian comrades in arms, who are firmly united to us, to fight great battles with brilliant bravery. Our most recent ally in battle who has been obliged to join us is the Ottoman Empire, which knows well that with the destruction of the German Empire it, too, would lose its national right to control its own destiny. As our enemies have formed a powerful coalition against us they will, I hope, find that the arm of our brave allies reaches the weak spots in their world position."

"On August 4th the Reichstag expressed the firm resolution of the whole people to undertake the war which had been forced upon them, and to defend their independence to the utmost. Since then great deeds have been accomplished. The incomparable gallantry of our troops has carried the war into the enemy's country. There we still stand firm and can regard the future with every confidence, but the enemy's resistance is not broken. We are not yet at the end of our sacrifices."

"The nation will continue to support those sacrifices with the same heroism as hitherto, for we must and will fight to a successful end our defensive war for right and freedom. We will then remember how our defenceless compatriots in hostile countries were maltreated in a manner which is a disgrace to all civilization. The world must learn that no one can hurt a hair on the head of a German subject with impunity. (Loud cheers.)"

"It is evident to us who is responsible for this, the greatest of all wars. The apparent responsibility falls on those in Russia who ordered and carried out the mobilization of the Russian Army. The real responsibility, however, falls on the British Government. The Cabinet in London could have made the war impossible if it had without ambiguity declared at Petrograd that Great Britain would not allow a Continental war to develop from the Austro-Serbian conflict."

"Such a declaration would also have obliged France to take energetic measures to restrain Russia from undertaking warlike operations. Then our action as mediators between Petrograd and Vienna would have been successful, and there would have been no war. But Great Britain did not act thus. Great Britain was aware of the bellicose machinations of the partly irresponsible but powerful group around the Tsar. She saw how the ball was rolling, but placed no obstacle in its path. In spite of all its assurances of peace, London informed Petrograd that Great Britain was on the side of France, and consequently on the side of Russia."

After eulogizing the cheerful self-sacrifice of the entire people, the Chancellor concluded as follows:—

"Japan joined our enemies from a desire to seize as booty the monument of German culture in the Far East. On the other hand, we have found an ally in Turkey, as all the Moslem peoples want to throw off the English yoke and shatter the foundations of England's colonial power. Under the banner of our Army and the flag of our Fleet we shall conquer."

The Chancellor's speech was loudly applauded. The Reichstag then passed the new war credit of £250,000,000 with only one dissentient voice—that of the Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht.

## WAR AND WOMEN'S DRESS.

THE MILITARY TOUCH IN  
WINTER FASHIONS.

PARIS, December 6th.

The war has had a striking effect on women's fashions. The latest styles seen in Paris, where the great dressmakers have resumed business, and also on the Riviera, all reflect the martial spirit prevailing.

One of the most notable styles of head-gear adopted by Parisian women is the little Belgian forage cap with the tassels hanging from the front, and it is very becoming for a pretty woman.

Coats are in some instances braided across the front like the uniforms of the French Hussar officers, while another novelty is the "bayonet" belt, a sash which is wound round the waist and has a piece of the sash, which it is made hanging at one side, in imitation of the soldier's sash for carrying the bayonet. The most striking war inspiration of the dress creators, however, is the "cartridge" button, which is oblong in shape, and about two inches long. This already threatens to replace all the present varieties of buttons.

Some of the "cartridge" buttons are of coloured porcelain to match the dress, and others are worked in crochet.

There has been a great demand for Scotch plaids for dresses, and a few skirts have been seen with long ties suggesting the kilt worn in France by the Highlanders.

## INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON  
LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

SEVERE ATTACK OF  
BARBER'S ITCH

Face Like Badly Cooked Lobster.  
Cheeks and Neck Fairly Smothered  
With Small Red Spots. Used  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face  
as if Never Known Ringworm.

62, Norbury Court Rd., Norbury, London, S. W., Eng.—About eight years ago the hives scraped my face, neck and made it very sore. In a week or two, having had to be shaved every day, I found my cheeks and neck fairly smothered with small red spots. A couple of months showed that it had got very much worse and I was told that I had a severe attack of hives. After trying treatments for several months I inhaled up with them with a face like a badly cooked lobster.

"After eighteen months of this I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the chemist and decided to try them. The effect of the treatment was really astounding for my face stopped itching, in less than six weeks my face was as if it had never known the rash. That was six years ago and the trouble has never shown again."

(Signed) R. Reynolds, Jan. 21, 1914.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Samples Free by Post.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: E. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Square, London.

[68-5]

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

## "CYGNITE"

(Registered).

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint ready for the brush specially prepared for Tropical climates.

It is common knowledge among users of White Leads and Zincs that they will not stand outside exposure in hot climates.

"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

"CYGNITE" is ideal for Household or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decoration.

Stocked by the manufacturers in handy pots of 7lbs. nett.

WILKINSON,  
HEYWOOD &  
CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH).

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 783.

[100-1]



## TO LET

## TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company. Apply to—  
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [58]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

## TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

## TO LET.

NO. 119, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK. ROOMS, suitable for offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.  
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.  
No. 52, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished.  
"KIBKENDOO," Furnished, No. 132, Plantation Road, Peak.  
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.  
No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to— LINTSEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [43]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.  
Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
5, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [63]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.  
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.  
For further particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZER,  
10, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kwaiford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
ABRAHAMSON & APCA & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [53]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES, and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.  
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

## SWEEPINGS FROM A COLLIER.

The hearing of the case in which the Japanese Chief Officer of the *Komagata Maru* (chartered by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for conveying coal from Indo-China to Hongkong), is charged with the larceny of a large quantity of coal was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood.

The Master of the *Komagata Maru*, a Japanese, stated that the Chief Officer had to superintend the discharging and loading of cargo, and it was his duty as far as possible to see that all cargo was discharged. The stevedores and tallymen were under his control, although they were engaged by witness. If the tally of the representatives of the consignee's and that of the ship's tallymen showed there was a shortage, it was the Chief Officer's duty to report it to him.

Mr. Shenton (prosecuting)—If the Chief Officer finds 20 odd tons of coal in the holds would it not be his duty to tell the stevedores to convey it to the consignee's lighters?—Well, it is the duty of the consignee's tallymen to look into the hold.

The witness admitted that he made a remark to Inspector Gordon when shown the coal at the Police Station that it was rather large coal. He did not think there was so much in the holds. The large briquettes produced might have been left in some corner of the holds and have been overlooked. It was the duty of the Chief Officer to tell the stevedores to place any coal remaining in the holds into the consignee's lighters, but nobody thought there was so much left.

Mr. Shenton called the attention of the witness to the statement by Mr. B. D. F. Beith that there should be from half a ton to a ton of sweepings in a consignment of 4,000 tons, and asked witness what his opinion was. The Captain said sweepings varied from ten to three tons.

The Magistrate suggested that expert evidence should be called in regard to the amount of sweepings, and Mr. Shenton said he would do so.

Mr. Shenton—If there were 21 tons of coal in the holds has the Chief Officer any right to give them away? What would you yourself do?

Witness—I have had insufficient experience of this sort of thing.  
The case was remanded.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG F.C. DRAW WITH STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

This was the third meeting of these teams during the present season. The military won the first, the Club won the second, and, appropriately enough, the third resulted in a draw of a goal all. The ground surface was in excellent trim, and a rattling good exhibition was seen, greatly exceeding the usual type of mid-week game. The Club scored soon after the start from a penalty. Stalker easily beating the soldiers' custodian. Royle equalised in the second half, taking the fullest advantage of a beautifully-placed centre from the right wing. In the last five minutes of the game Davies cleverly out-manoeuvred a couple of the Hongkong defenders, and drove in a very hard shot, which seemed to be destined for the net, but it was well saved by the Hongkong goalie. At the other end, Wilkie nearly gave his side the lead, but the soldiers' custodian effected a remarkable save at full-length. In the Hongkong front rank Stewart made a considerable difference, and he was well supported by Tod and Fraser. As a matter of fact the forward line, although composed of units that had never played together before, combined extremely well. The Club play the Police in the League on Saturday.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

## CONFUCIANS BEAT UNIVERSITY.

Hongkong University were well beaten by the Confucian Society Football Club on the Naval Ground at Happy Valley yesterday, the University failing to reply to the three goals registered against them. The Confucians seemed to possess a far better grasp of the game than their opponents, and evidently had had much more experience. They fully deserved their victory.

## RAUB GOLD MINE.

Bukit Koman—Stone crushed 5,169 tons; Gold obtained 357ozs.; Average per ton 3.316 dwts.  
Bukit Malacca—Stone crushed 3,617 tons; Gold obtained 238ozs.; Average per ton 1.869 dwts.  
This makes a total of 1,195ozs. from 8,786 tons of stone crushed.

## WAR NEWS.

## GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

## REPORTED CONFLICT WITH GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that Gen. von Moltke, former Chief of the German General Staff, is not suffering from liver complaint, but is a prisoner in one of the Imperial palaces. Gen. von Moltke's wife, who belongs to an old Dutch family, has written to a Danish lady that the General is confined by the German Emperor's orders at Homburg vor der Höhe, in one of the numerous royal palaces.  
At the German Emperor's wish he retired gracefully from headquarters, as he interfered too freely in the operations conducted by the Crown Prince on the west front in the early stages of the German retreat. Gen. von Moltke still considers that his strategy was superior to that of the Crown Prince, but he admits that he miscalculated the demands on the transports for troops and supplies.

## TOUCHING NATIVE LOYALTY.

During the present war the palm for loyal rhetoric in the Dominion must be awarded to an aboriginal race. Nieu, or Savago Island, is one of the Cook Islands, which were annexed to New Zealand in 1901. It has a population of about 4,000, almost entirely composed of natives very closely akin to the Maoris. The island has forwarded £164 to the Empire Defence Fund, no less than £151 having been contributed by the natives themselves. The gift was accompanied by the offer of 200 able-bodied young natives for service wherever required, and the offer was not made any the less touching by the explanation of the Resident Commissioner that "the natives could not possibly provide or pay for the equipment; and, further, they do not understand any language but their own."

The letter, signed by 12 chiefs, which accompanied the gift is translated by the Resident Commissioner as follows:  
To King George V., all those in authority, and the brave men who fight.

I am the island of Nieu, a small child that stands up to help the Kingdom of George V. There are two portions we are offering—(1) money; (2) men.

## GERMAN LANDSTURMERS REBEL.

An incident of the gravest importance which the Germans are trying their best to keep secret has occurred at Antwerp. Some German garrison officers, mostly of the Landsturm, were making merry at two cafes where they had established their headquarters, when orders came from headquarters that all the Landsturm officers, numbering about a hundred, were to leave immediately for the front on the 1st.

The officers flatly refused to move. "We are Landsturm," they said, "if we have families at home. We are not here to fight, but only to guard the town. If the regular army is exhausted, then Germany must make peace." The matter was at once reported to the military governor of Antwerp, who telegraphed to headquarters for instructions. As the Kaiser is now at the Russian front, no decision has yet been taken.  
According to strict military rules, the hundred rebel officers should have been shot for committing the gravest military offence possible. The fact that they are allowed to move freely about Antwerp twenty-four hours after the mutiny shows that headquarters dare not take drastic steps, which might be the beginning of most serious trouble in the German army. Orders have been given to change the garrisons at Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, The Landsturm, who have been guarding the cities for two months, have been sent home, and replaced by Bavarian Landwehr, whom the Germans hope will consent to go to the front when called on.

## A CANDID GERMAN.

"THE COUNTRY THAT OUR ARMIES FIGHT OVER WILL NOT DEFTY US AGAIN."

A remarkable candid letter from a German in the *New York Sun* contains the following confession:—

"In the welter of controversy about the present war there is one point of view which I wish to put as clearly as possible before the American mind. Germany is fighting for her existence; not only for her political unity and her right to grow, but for that most vital part of her national self, her ideal life, threatened on every side by the march of change in the world."

"Politically we Germans are still in the eighteenth century, for a strong, absolute ruler supported by an influential land-owning upper class is our standard of government. Socially we are feudal, not because the system is imposed upon us from above, but because it fills the desire of the people who are content to have a dominating class above them, if they can have a dominated one below."

"In domestic life we have stuck to the twelfth century; our attitude toward woman perhaps belongs earlier. We consider her an inferior being because she lacks the qualities which we value most, force and tenacity of purpose; but we greatly respect in her that function for which she is best fitted, a function which she has been allowed to neglect under what are called the higher civilisations, much to the detriment of France at this moment."

"The German's word for women in mass is not a polite one. When he wishes to speak of her with respect he calls her 'wife,' and by choice and training through the centuries he has developed an almost perfect type, a woman who, whether high or low in class, will keep house for the man and bear him children with single-hearted devotion. Our Government and Judiciary do not have to cope with a Mrs. Pankhurst or a Mme. Caillaux."

"To us the war is still war; not a game played by nice international rules, but fire and sword, battle and murder and rape. The country that our armies fight over will not defy us again, and we shall, I hope, in a few months prove to the world the effectiveness of our system."

## BRITISH MILITARY CASUALTIES.

Replying to a printed question, the Premier, as already reported, stated that the British casualties in the western area of the war up to the 31st October were approximately 97,000 of all ranks. The Government are not in a position to estimate the losses of the other Allied Powers nor those of the enemy.

## OFFICERS' ROLL OF HONOUR.

An analysis of the casualties to British officers officially published up to and on the 11th November shows that the total is 2,420. The totals for the various grades are:—

Grade	Killed	Wounded	Missing or Prisoners	Total
Generals	4	7	0	11
Colonels	20	43	7	70
Majors	61	120	37	208
Captains	222	305	106	723
Lieutenants	374	822	214	1,410
Total	882	1,384	374	2,420

## REGIMENTAL LOSSES.

The following list shows the losses among the officers of those regiments which suffered most severely. Those officers who have been reported "missing" or "prisoners" in addition to being "wounded" are given among the "wounded" only:—

Regiment	Killed	Wounded	Missing or Prisoners	Total
Middlesex Regt.	11	19	6	36
Wiltshire Regt.	10	15	3	28
Suffolk Regt.	2	14	13	29
West York Regt.	12	12	4	28
South Lancs Regt.	10	13	6	29
Black Watch	8	21	4	33
Bedfordshire Regt.	11	18	2	31
Coldstream Guards	17	51	8	76
Cameron Highlanders	8	24	2	34
Cheshire Regt.	5	16	13	34
D. of Cornwall's L. I.	6	16	8	30
Dorsetshire Regt.	11	15	7	33
Grenadier Guards	15	17	4	36
East Surrey Regt.	7	21	3	31
King's Liverpool Regt.	10	20	0	30
Gloucestershire Regt.	10	13	2	25
Gordon Highlanders	5	17	17	39
K. O. Royal Lancs	12	24	1	37
K. O. Scottish Bor.	6	12	7	25
King's Royal Rifle Co.	10	30	0	40
Lincolnshire Regt.	4	20	1	25
Loyal L. Lancashire	7	15	7	29
Manchester Regt.	6	14	8	28
Royal Irish Regt.	5	15	19	39
Royal Irish Rifles	6	23	3	32
Royal Fusiliers	9	23	1	33
Rifle Brigade	5	21	1	27
Queen's B. West Ry. R.	10	23	1	34
Royal Scots	5	23	3	31
Worcestershire Regt.	17	29	1	47
Scots Guards	11	13	10	34
Royal Warwick Regt.	10	25	9	44
Sherwood Foresters	6	12	10	28
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	13	12	3	28
Royal Scots Fusiliers	6	18	3	27
Northants Regt.	6	18	1	25
Indian Army	37	29	0	66
Royal Field Artillery	28	24	10	62
R.A.M.C.	17	21	45	83
Royal Engineers	9	20	4	33

Note.—Some of the regiments in the above list have lost more battalions in action than others; hence the disparity in the regimental losses. Again the total casualties include numerous cases of slightly injured men sent to rest camps to recuperate. In such cases the same man may sometimes appear more than once as a "casualty."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

## ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADE.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday, January 15th, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill-order.  
N.C.O.s class of instruction.—The Thursday parades will be discontinued, and N.C.O.s will in future parade with the M.C.O.s of the Volunteer Corps on Monday at 5.15 p.m.  
Attendance at these parades will be optional for Corp. C. E. H. Beavis.

FIELD-DAY.—There will be a field-day in conjunction with the Volunteer Corps on Sunday, February 7th.  
PROMOTION.—Pte. E. V. Mitchellmore is appointed Sergeant Signaller.  
POSTINGS.—H. C. R. Hancock and A. O. Lang are posted to No. 1 Co., No. 1 Section.

W. L. CARTER, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

FIELD-DAY.—  
1.—There will be a Field-Day on Sunday, 7th February.  
APPOINTMENTS.—  
2.—Sergeant W. M. Sutherland, Scouts Company, is appointed acting-Sergeant-Major and Corp. J. H. Ramsay, Scouts Company, is appointed acting-Sergeant, dated 13th January, 1915.  
RUSKETRY (STANDARD TEST).  
3.—Officer on duty in the Butts on Sunday, 17th inst., Lieut. Wright, in place of 2nd-Lieut. Lindell.

PARADES (to-day).—  
5 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits: Right Section M.G. Co.; Ptes. H. A. Hyndman, C. Pereira, Mirza, Machado, A. J. V. Ribeiro, Rathman, H. W. Ramsay, C. V. F. Ribeiro, Ross, Silas, Tavaras, Wilman, and Minihannett.  
Service rifles to be carried. S. M. Colley, D.C.L.I., will attend.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.  
Remainder, Musketry Exercise and Aiming Drill under Co. Commanders.

DETAILS.—  
5.—Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Frith. To furnish Guard to-night: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.  
G. E. STUART,  
Captain and Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## STOCKTAKING SALE

COMMENCING FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

WE HAVE MADE LARGER REDUCTIONS THAN IS OUR USUAL CUSTOM FOR THIS SALE TO ENSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

## LADIES' DEPT.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

GENUINE BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S

HATS COSTUMES IN SKIRTS, COATS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

OVERCOATS, SHIRTS UNDERWEAR, WAISTCOATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

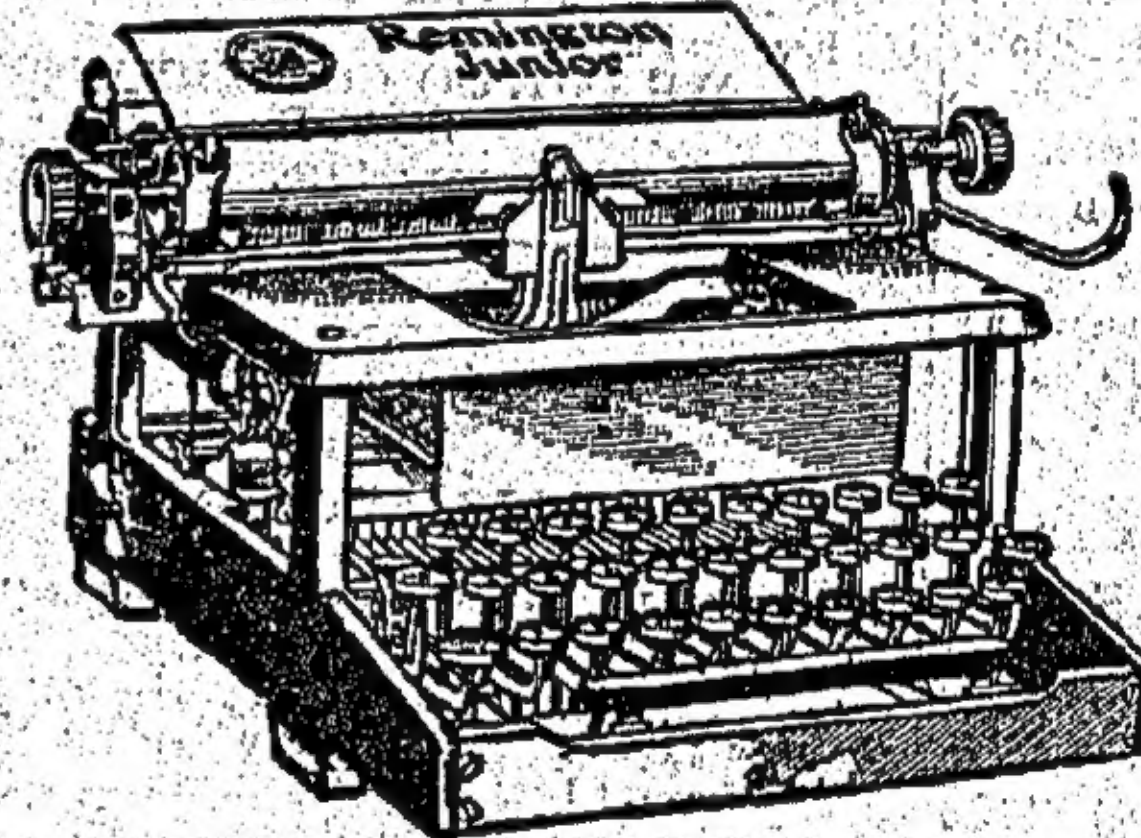
## REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense body of people who need a typewriter, and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

# SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY,

the 16th and 17th January, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRASSES, BRONZES, &c., &c., &c., RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM THE NORTH.

Consisting of—YUEN, MING, KANGHUI, YUNGCHING, KIENLUNG, TOWKWONG AND KAICHING PRODUCTS.

COMPRISING—WHITE AND BLUE PLATES AND VASES, A NUMBER OF SANG-DE-BEUF AND PEACH BLOOM VASES, 3 AND 5-COLOURED VASES, AGATE AND CRYSTAL SNUFF BOTTLES AND ORNAMENTS, MING BRONZES AND INCENSE BURNERS, Etc., Etc.

Also OLD LACQUERED SCREENS, AMBER, CORAL AND JADESTONE BEADS, OLD CHINESE ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, EMBROIDERIES, MANDARIN COATS, Etc., Etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.) N.B.—The Undersigned will give one week's guarantee as to genuineness of the articles offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—From Catalogue. HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [161]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 15th Jan., at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 19th Jan., at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chartered and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godowns 19th Jan., at 2 P.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 15th Feb., otherwise they will not be recognized. R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [18]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

No. 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [157]

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for Hongkong will be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1915, at 12 o'clock. All those interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

A. M. C. GALE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [163]

## NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Now merged in THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. BEUTLER, BROOKS, MANLY & CO., and all communications in regard to the Agency should now be addressed to us. ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [148]

## WANTED.

RELIABLE SHIP'S PURSER, with Knowledge of Catering. Apply—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [146]

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. Notification No. 65.

## TENDERS FOR DREDGING PLANT.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of A—ONE STATIONARY BUCKET LADDER RIVER DREDGER of an actual working capacity of about 400 cubic yards per hour in hard sand and 45 foot maximum dredging depth. B—ONE STATIONARY FLOATING PUMPING PLANT (for pumping ashore dredged material contained in barges) capable of an actual working output of about 600 cubic yards per hour.

Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above items. In case of tendering for both dredger and pumping plant, the tenders must be submitted separately for each item. Printed specifications may be obtained on written application to the Engineering Department, 6, Kinkung Road.

Sealed tenders for "A" marked "TENDER FOR DREDGER" and for "B" marked "TENDER FOR PUMPING PLANT," addressed to the "WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before Noon, March 17th, 1915.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. Shanghai, 5th January, 1915. [160]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, ON MONDAY,

the 16th January, 1915, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure. TERMS.—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, 12th January, 1915. [165]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 40. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [103]

## YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST. Telephone No. 1230. Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

## WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS To Mark the Progress of THE WAR.

For Sale at—

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street. [103]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE. Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades. Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [94]

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## CHAMPAGNE

## DE

St. MARCEAUX & Co.

## REIMS

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY VINTAGE 1906.

## PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$63.00  
2 " Pints - - - \$65.00  
4 " Splits - - - \$68.00

## CHAMPAGNE

DE St. MARCEAUX & Co.

## GUARANTEED VINTAGE

## WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by reigning Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

## CREME

## D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

## PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$36.80  
2 " Pints - - - \$39.00  
4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 14TH, 1915.

## CHINA AND OPIUM.

A TELEGRAM from our Peking Correspondent to-day reports that the Government propose to issue an order for the complete suppression of the trade in opium by the end of this year.

If orders of the Government had always been implicitly obeyed, or rigorously enforced, the trade in opium would have ceased long ago, for times almost without number have the people of China been commanded to stop dealing in opium forthwith under pain of severe penalties.

As far back as 1906 the Government Council decided to "prohibit and eradicate the habit of opium-smoking within ten years."

This was in the days of the Monarchy. The scheme was, in the first place, to enforce the registration of all poppy-lands and then to require that the cultivation of poppy should be annually diminished by one-ninth, i.e. that in each succeeding year one-ninth part of the area on which the poppy was cultivated should be abandoned, or sown with other crops, until in the tenth year the poppy entirely ceased to be cultivated.

Any person violating the rule was threatened with the forfeiture of his land, and, on the other hand, the inducement was held out that any person ceasing to grow the poppy and adopting some other crop before the time specified in the Decree would be considered as meriting special reward.

It may be said of the officials as a whole that they exerted themselves to see that the order was complied with, and good progress was being made up to the time the Revolution broke out. Just before that upheaval occurred the Chinese Government had concluded with the British Government an agreement in which the British Government recognised the "pronounced success" achieved by the Chinese Government in diminishing the production of opium in the preceding three years and undertook to annually diminish the export of opium from India during the next seven years until the trade was totally extinguished.

This, of course, was conditional on China diminishing annually for seven years the production of

opium in China, in the same proportion as the annual export from India was diminished. The point of extinction would have been reached in 1917. Encouraged by the success already achieved, the Chinese Government considered that the trade could be entirely extinguished at an even earlier date than this, and accordingly increased the rigour of its policy of prohibiting the production, the transport and the smoking of native opium, and the British Government "with a view to facilitating the continuance of this work," agreed that the export of opium from India to China should cease in less than seven years if clear proof were given of the complete absence of production of native opium in China.

On the outbreak of the Revolution, however, the movement received a set-back. Farmers in the poppy-growing districts took advantage of the disturbed political conditions to resume cultivation of the plant on the old scale, but as soon as the political conditions became more settled, it was soon made plain that the Republican Government were in full sympathy with the anti-opium policy of the Monarchy, and Mandates began to issue from the Presidential Yamen roundly denouncing those who had taken advantage of the political disturbances to gain profit by cultivating "the poison," regardless of "inviting ridicule without and increasing poverty within the country."

Government officials and provincial authorities were strictly enjoined to "let official proclamations be heralded far and wide in order that people may quickly exterminate this deadly and poisonous drug, that those who are used to smoking it may soon get rid of the habit, and those who are engaged in the opium business may change their occupations."

We all know how rigorously the anti-opium laws have been enforced. In some places the local officials have not hesitated to order the shooting of women as well as men for the crime of smoking opium. Whatever may be thought of the methods, the object of these Draconian laws has been to a great extent gained. We believe we are correct in saying that upwards of a dozen provinces have now been recognized by Great Britain as being free from poppy cultivation, and consequently the importation into them of foreign and Chinese opium is forbidden under the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement of 1911.

Having regard to what has already been accomplished, it cannot now be considered improbable that China by the end of the present year will have succeeded in completely suppressing the cultivation of the poppy.

In that event the import of Indian opium will automatically cease under the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement. It will then remain to be seen whether the Chinese Government, having once got rid of the Indian import, will continue to exercise the same vigilance to prevent a revival of the trade in native opium.

We can be sure that if there is any relaxation in the enforcement of the existing regulations it will not be long before the poppy will again be seen growing in many of the provinces of China.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens returned to the Colony by the *Kashima-maru* from a visit to England.

Zamboanga (Philippine Islands) is in future to be a port of call for the N.Y.K. ships on the Australian run.

His Lordship Bishop Pezzoni has left Hongkong on a visit to the Sai Kung district. He will return on the 24th inst.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Dr. Fitzwilliams, the retiring members of the Sanitary Board, are eligible for re-election, and we learn that they are willing to serve.

Capt. G. Badham Thornhill, R.G.A., Staff Officer to Forces in the Straits Settlements, and Capt. W. O. S. Sanders, R.G.A., late chief gunnery instructor at Singapore, have been promoted to Major, to remain seconded.

Among the names of officers and men mentioned by Sir John French for distinguished services in the field is that of Lieut.-Colonel Mirrabile, who commanded the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Hongkong and has been acting as Commandant of No. 2 base in France.

Amongst recently announced subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are the following:—British Subjects in Sourabaya (Java), £80; Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company, Limited, £100; Staff, Eastern Telegraph Company, Foreign Stations, £21.3s. 3d.; British Residents at Ningpo, China (per H.B.M. Consul-General), £21 7s. 4d.

The action in which the Man Shing Lee firm, 10, Western Street, are suing the Green Island Cement Company for \$2,800, for work done and materials supplied in connection with repairs done to the defendant's steamship *Chingchow*, was concluded at the Supreme Court yesterday, his Lordship reserving judgment.

## WORRIES OF A HOUSE-KEEPER.

## ACTION AGAINST BANK MANAGER RESUMED.

## "AN ELABORATE ERECTION OF FALSEHOODS."

At the Summary Court yesterday, the case was resumed, before the Puisne Judge, in which Mr. J. D. F. Mulder, manager of the Bank of Canton, is defendant in an action in which Miss M. d'Almeida, 82, Wanchai Road, claims \$113.74, made up of \$83.74, goods paid for on and behalf of defendant and at his request; \$15 for one month's wages; and \$15 in lieu of a month's notice. Plaintiff also claimed the return of a blue serge blanket, a blouse and scarf, a red blanket, two Japanese screens, and an embroidered frame, or the sum of \$75, their value.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for plaintiff and Mr. C. F. Mason defended.

At the previous hearing, Mr. Gardiner explained that plaintiff acted as sempstress to Mrs. Mulder, and before the latter left for America in May it was arranged that during Mrs. Mulder's absence plaintiff should act as housekeeper at a salary of \$15 per month, and with board and lodging. Plaintiff ordered provisions, and generally superintended the servants and the catering until July 25th, when she was dismissed. She had received, during the time she acted as housekeeper, sums amounting to \$200 with which to pay bills.

When plaintiff left there was a sum of \$83.74 owing to a compradore, from whom plaintiff had ordered the goods for the house. That account was made out in the defendant's name, and as the compradore pressed for the amount plaintiff gave the compradore an I.O.U. When plaintiff was dismissed she handed defendant the account, and he gave her \$50 for which plaintiff tendered a receipt. Another document had been produced by the other side, but it was denied that the plaintiff ever signed it, as was alleged. When plaintiff was dismissed she was forbidden to go into the drying-room, into which certain of her belongings were taken when Mr. C. F. Mason came to stay at the house. These things plaintiff was now claiming, along with the money owing.

Resuming her evidence yesterday, plaintiff said that the amount claimed represented what was outstanding when she left her employment, and it was owing to a compradore to whom she had given an I.O.U. and for which a writ had been issued against her. She was paid in subsidiary coinage, which made the payments made to her less than they really appeared to be.

Mr. Mason, addressing his lordship, described plaintiff's evidence as "an elaborate erection of falsehoods built upon a foundation of truth," and because of that it was difficult for him to reply, it being merely one person's word against another. Plaintiff came to the house as housekeeper at the beginning of May, and it was part of her duty to pay all the bills, for which purpose she was provided with certain sums of money wherewith to pay the bills when they became due. There was also a contract between the defendant and the plaintiff for the latter to supply the food to the house at \$40 per head; this having been arranged at plaintiff's suggestion, she remarking that it would be all right if the payments were made to her in notes. This was done, so that the \$40 was really worth \$50 to the person who was doing the buying. If in the course of carrying out that contract plaintiff incurred bills, defendant was surely not liable. As to the clothes alleged to have been retained, all he could say was that plaintiff was allowed to take away all that was claimed by her, and if any were missing the liability could not rest upon the defendant, who was not liable for looking after servants' effects. As to the plaintiff's claim that she was dismissed, his reply was that there was no dismissal. There was a lot of trouble with the house-boys all the time plaintiff was in the house, and this had reached such a pitch at one time that they had had three boys in four days. In consequence of this, defendant requested plaintiff not to have anything more to do with the management of the house, and also to cease supplying the food, but she could stay in her room and receive \$15 a month until Mrs. Mulder returned. Plaintiff claimed to have been insulted by this, and said she would leave the house, which she did, so difficult being put in her way. Before leaving plaintiff said she had spent more than the \$40 allowed. Mr. Mulder then asked her if \$50 would be sufficient to cover the outstandings. Plaintiff replied in the affirmative, whereupon \$50 was handed to her, for which a receipt was given and signed by plaintiff. If she denied this, then she would accuse Mr.

Mulder of being a forger. His defences were:—(1), There was a binding contract that food should be supplied at \$40 a month per head; (2), if there was no such contract, plaintiff had been paid everything which was due to her; (3), no liability on defendant in regard to the missing clothes; (4), that plaintiff was not dismissed, but left of her own accord because she had "lost face"; (5), he had a bill in full settlement of all monies owing.

Defendant then gave evidence. He said that before he went to live in Conduit Road, plaintiff used to do some sewing for his wife, and when they moved to Conduit Road plaintiff came along as his wife's maid, living in. When his wife left for America in May, a proposal was made to him concerning plaintiff. Subsequently it was arranged, at plaintiff's suggestion, that she should feed the house, do everything connected with the commissariat, at \$40 per head.

Mr. Mason—That does not include wine or whisky, my lord.

Witness added that plaintiff informed him that she had done this before, and that if she was paid in notes she would be able to do the work quite well by way of subsidiary coinage and dealing in the markets herself. The arrangement was that plaintiff was to be the contractor for food, and he was not to be worried with anything. This arrangement went on until July 23rd, though he had had continual trouble with the servants, three of whom left owing to the mismanagement of plaintiff. Thereupon he told plaintiff not to interfere any more with the house, to discontinue supplying any more food, but she could stay in her room and receive \$15 a month. Plaintiff then said she was insulted and that she would leave the house at once. Witness told her she could do as she liked, whereupon she left. Later, plaintiff said she had spent more money than the \$40 allowed. He asked how much, and plaintiff said that \$50 would cover this, inclusive of wages for July, and he therefore paid her the amount, plaintiff signing a receipt for the same. Subsequently plaintiff took away all the things which she said belonged to her. He denied that he paid plaintiff in subsidiary coin; she was always paid in notes at the end of each month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, defendant said he entertained friends in June, a good many friends.

And was the \$40 to include that?—If she wanted any more she could ask for it, but she did not.

But it seems that the poor old house-keeper has had to pay?—She never asked for any more money.

But the \$40 would not cover dinners, and breakfasts for friends?—If more than one guest was invited plaintiff received 50 cents, but those who were not invited had to take pot-luck.

But those pot-luck people used to have things to eat; ham and eggs for breakfast if they remained all night; and that could not all be bought out of the \$40?—If she wanted more she could ask for it.

And seeing \$40 was not a lot for two healthy growing gentlemen like yourselves, was it not natural that she should expect some "extras" for guests?—If the money was not sufficient she had only to ask for more.

Was it not a fact that you had one or two friends to dinner every evening?—Oh, no; some weeks we would have no one there.

Defendant added that during the time plaintiff was housekeeper he actually paid her \$210; though he now knew that she claimed to have spent more.

It was not a very profitable undertaking for the housekeeper then?—Not according to her story, but she made the arrangement. Defendant added that plaintiff was not prevented taking any of her own things away. She had the keys of the house, and could go where she liked.

Re-examined by Mr. Mason, defendant said that the arrangement regarding invited guests was that 50 cents should be paid plaintiff for more than one specially invited guest; because things would then have to be specially cooked. What was cooked for two was always considered enough for three.

You did not always dine at home, did you?—No, sometimes both you and I went out to dinner.

Plaintiff was recalled, and in answer to his lordship said that the agreement was that she should be fed by defendant. And as long as there was enough, I suppose you got it?—Yes.

Mr. Mason then asked—How long have you taken to eating European food?—I have always eaten it.

Did not you tell Mrs. Mulder that you liked Chinese food?—No, I said it was all right sometimes.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next.

## A "SHELL" DIVIDEND.

The Shell Transport Co. announced last month an interim dividend of one shilling.



# THE WAR.

## ROUMANIA TO JOIN ALLIES.

### FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

#### SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN AUSTRIA.

#### RUMANIA TO JOIN IN THE WAR.

LONDON, January 13th.  
7.40 a.m.

The Times correspondent at Sofia states that even should Italy remain neutral, Rumania has decided to enter the Concert of the Entente Powers in the middle of February.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN PILLAGERS ROUTED.

LONDON, January 13th.  
5.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—From the Sea to the Oise there have been fairly vigorous cannonades.

There has been very lively fighting to the north of Soissons, around the trenches captured by us. The enemy several times took the offensive, but was repulsed. We took fresh sections of trenches.

There have been artillery duels from Soissons to Rheims. Our heavy guns were most effective. Our artillery was also very accurate in the district around Souain.

The Beau Sejour redoubt was the scene of a desperate struggle. The enemy succeeded in establishing himself in a trench inside the redoubt, of which we hold the salient. The struggle continues. We repulsed attacks at Bois-de-Consenvoye and at Bois-de-Bouchet. Our detachments south-east of Cirey-sur-Vesouze routed Germans who were pillaging the village of St. Saviour.

Owing to snowstorms, there is a calm in the Vosges and Alsace.

LONDON, January 13th.  
2.45 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—The enemy violently bombarded all night the French positions on the Plateau of Perrieres, to the north-east of Soissons to-day, and made a desperate attempt to re-take one of the positions. The result is unknown at present.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS ATTACK IN SMALL DETACHMENTS.

#### HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED.

LONDON, January 13th.  
2.45 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—The Germans continued the tactics which are now customary with them, namely, attacks by small detachments in isolated districts. All were easily repulsed.

The Germans ineffectively maintain a desperate offensive at Sukha. On Monday they attacked four times. Russian scouts at dawn on the same day approached German trenches, and successfully threw hand grenades amongst the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. The enemy likewise suffered severely as the result of a night attack on the village of Samice, leaving 500 dead on the field.

#### RUSSIAN VICTORY OVER THE TURKS.

LONDON, January 13th.

A Petrograd communiqué relating to the Army in the Caucasus states that stubborn fighting continues with the Turkish rearguards at Olti, and that the fierce struggle at Karaugan is turning to the advantage of the Russians. The Russians captured one Turkish other, and an artillery depot.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

#### FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST.

LONDON, December 30th. The French submarine Curie (of the escadrille of Bizerte) which had been detached from the naval squadron to take independent action against the Austrian cruisers anchored in the harbour of Pola (the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic), has not returned within normal time, and the reports given by the foreign Press of the loss of this submarine may be considered as correct.

#### BRITISH AIRMEN PRAISED.

#### BEST IN EUROPE.

LONDON, December 30th. A message from New York says that officers from the American cruiser Tennessee declare that the British aviators are the best in Europe. The French are individually brilliant, but as a military unit the British are the most efficient.

#### WAR IN WINTER.

#### ARDUOUS OPERATIONS ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, December 31st. Eye-witness at headquarters gives the daily record of the fighting from December 18th to 24th. Our offensive, he says, continued with increased violence and energy, and the enemy's counter-attacks showed that his assumption of the defensive was compulsory. A notable result of the fighting was that we captured numerous and important points d'appui. Bad weather rendered the operations of the hardest. Cold and liquid mud, in which the men have to stand, gets into the breaches of the guns, preventing firing, so they fight with the butt-ends and fists. Soldiers are described as blocks of mud, but their imperturbable good humour enables them to endure the hardships. They greatly appreciate the baths and a change of linen on leaving the trenches. Before Nieuport there are floods on one side and the sea on the other, the dunes being in the intervening ground. South of Ypres there is most difficult fighting in the water, yet there is nothing but gains and no wavering.

#### ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

From the Oise to the Argonne our artillery has been most prominent in destroying guns. In the region of Rheims there has been principally artillery fighting. The enemy fired twice as many projectiles as in the previous week, but were unsuccessful in wresting the heavy advantage which our artillery has acquired. The effect of our attacks between Rheims and the Argonne is shown by the fact that all the points d'appui intended to carry us to-day in our possession. The conditions of operations in the Argonne forest are even more arduous owing to the difficulties of the wooded and muddy ground, but we make continued progress, all praise being the worthier. There has been much mining and counter-mining and on four occasions we exploded German mines. Our moral superiority is indisputable. Despite unfavourable conditions, aeroplanes and dirigibles are doing excellent work in bomb and arrow dropping, also by co-operating with the British fleet off the Belgian coast, and regulating the range of guns and watching submarines.

CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES. Eye-witness further says:—Christmas has come and gone without modification of the situation. The weather was much colder. There was a hard frost on Christmas eve and Christmas day was misty. We captured a German trench and discovered a group of buildings which were the German headquarters. We concentrated batteries on them, firing lyddite, and then searched the ground with shrapnel. It is believed that the bombardment was effective.

Eye-witness gives instances of the Germans having many killed in recent minor engagements. Boxing Day was quiet, and the weather frosty, with sleet and rain. He describes the presentations of gifts from the King, the Queen and Princess Mary and says they gave the most intense pleasure. The eagerness of the wounded was almost pathetic. Many wrote personal letters of thanks to Their Majesties.

#### GERMANS SLAUGHTERED AT LIHONS.

#### WALK INTO FRENCH TRAP.

LONDON, December 31st. A Paris message says that the principal recent French gains have been obtained between Rheims and Argonne, though progress in the valley of the Oise and in Santerre is probably strategically the more important. Fighting round Lihons has been particularly severe. German attacks here began soon after a bloody affair at Quesnoy-en-Santerre, where the Germans left 6,000 dead and wounded on the field. The Germans began to attack Lihons, which was already desperately battered, with a heavy bombardment, but the French reply was deliberately feeble and gradually ceased. The Germans, thinking the place won, poured along the road from Chaulnes and met a fierce fire from concealed French infantry who then attacked with the bayonet. Concealed mitrailleuses completed the rout. The Germans, however, still persisted in attacking the town.

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.

LONDON, January 6th. Advice from Nairobi dated December 13th state that His Majesty's ships Fax and Goliath (formerly of the Faa Station) bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, doing considerable damage. All the enemy's vessels in the harbour were entirely disabled. Fourteen Europeans and twenty natives were captured. The British losses were one killed and twelve wounded.

#### "BE BRITISH!"

#### LAST MOMENTS ON H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE."

#### CAPTAIN AND MEN GO DOWN SMOILING.

LONDON, January 6th. Stories of survivors of H.M.S. Formidable show that shortly before the vessel was struck sixteen bells and a rattling of tin cans heralded the New Year. Most of the men were asleep when the explosion occurred. They soon realised that there was something serious as the captain ordered the boats out. This was only possible on the starboard side owing to the list. When the survivors left they saw men on the quarter-deck mostly smoking while the captain was on the bridge with a cigarette in his mouth. The last words they heard the captain say were "Steady men, it's all right. No panic, keep cool, be British! There's tons of life left in the old ship yet." The captain's terrier was standing by his side as the ship disappeared. One marine was blown twenty feet into the air and fell into the water and was rescued.

#### TURKS AND GERMANY.

#### THE SCALES FALLING FROM TURKISH EYES.

LONDON, January 6th. According to advice received by Paris from Constantinople, recent events have severely thinned the ranks of partisans of Germany and the anti-German movement is increasing. Many German families are leaving Constantinople. General von der Goltz's mission is regarded as doomed to failure.

#### THE FINANCES OF TURKEY.

LONDON, January 6th. A telegram from Constantinople states that the Government has submitted a bill to the Chamber authorising the conclusion of a six per cent loan of five million pounds. The Chamber carried a bill prolonging the moratorium till April 13th, but debtors are obliged to pay five per cent of their debts to-day and a further five per cent on February 14th. The Government also submitted a bill exempting soldiers from payment of debts till after the war.

#### EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, January 6th.

The Gazette contains a notice which prohibits the export of clover and grass seeds, and motors of all kinds to European ports except those of the Allies, Spain and Portugal, and fish oils to anywhere.

#### RAISED FROM THE RANKS.

LONDON, January 6th.

The Gazette announces that commissions have been awarded to thirty non-commissioned officers for services in the field.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

#### AFFAIRS IN ALBANIA.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. The Albanian rebels have demanded that the Provisional President surrender the French and Serbian Ministers to them, threatening to attack Durazzo in the event of his refusal. Italian warships, appealed to for aid, responded by shelling the positions occupied by the rebels. The French and Italian ministers, together with their Legation staffs, have already embarked on the Italian ships of war.

#### THE FRENCH LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, January 8th. A dispatch from Berlin says that on December 2nd, the French admitted that their losses had amounted to 1,000,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

#### ITALY PREPARING FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, January 8th. Italy is making preparations for war and all Italian subjects in Switzerland who are liable for military service have been ordered to report to their consulates.

#### CARDINAL'S ARREST DENIED.

WASHINGTON, January 8th. The arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Mechlin, by German authorities in Belgium, is denied in an official message from Berlin.

[FROM GERMAN SOURCES.]

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND NEUTRAL FISHING VESSELS.

BERLIN, January 8th. The Unterseeboot says that the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs has been advised by the British Minister in Christiania that neutral fishing steamers are not to be permitted to call at either British or Irish ports.

#### REICHSBANK BANK'S GOLD DEPOSIT.

BERLIN, January 7th. On December 31st there was 2,092,000,000 marks in gold in the Reichsbank, compared with 1,160,000,000 marks at the corresponding time in 1913. During 1914, forty-two and two-tenths per cent of the notes of the bank were covered with metal.

#### GERMANY GIVES THANKS TO CHINA.

BERLIN, January 4th. The German nation as a whole is grateful to the Chinese Republic for the help given to the destitute German women and children from Tsingtau.

Since the opening of the war up to the end of November the Anglo-Indian Army under Field-Marshal Sir John French is reported to have suffered 84,000 casualties, losses equal approximately to the strength with which it originally took the field.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM THE "MANILA CABLENEWS."]

#### NO ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. Official advice received by the State Department here from Governor Hiram Johnson of California convey the intelligence that no anti-Alien Legislation is to be taken up or considered at the coming session of the California Legislature.

#### AMERICAN FLEET AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. The trip of the combined United States Fleets through the International canal may be possibly postponed on account of the refusal of General Goethals to guarantee the passage of the dreadnoughts around the Gold Hill slides.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

#### AN ARMY OF 15,000 MEN "PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED."

WASHINGTON, January 6th. Despite the apparent rosier character of the messages received from Government agents in Mexico during the last few days, advice received from Vera Cruz to-day states that an army of 15,000 men, annihilated by an army of 30,000 under the command of Carranza. The message states that the battle was fought near Puebla, which has been captured by the Carranza forces.

The streets of the city for twelve miles are clogged with dead and dying Villaistas and their opponents. In official circles open comment of the new turn of affairs in Mexico is withheld. [Puebla, where the big battle was fought, is between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.]

#### DEFENCES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal and now Governor of the Canal Zone, testified before the Committee on Defences to-day. Colonel Goethals startled the members of the committee by declaring that in order to adequately repel hostile ships of war, the present fortifications must be duplicated.

#### CARGOES LEAVING U.S. PORTS.

#### THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 6th. The Government, in order to meet the contraband situation, may force the certification of all cargoes leaving American ports in American ships. It is understood that Great Britain is entirely in favour of this plan, but refuses to waive the right to search a ship after clearing from an American port in the event that the cargo is believed to be of a suspicious nature.

#### FIRE IN NEW YORK SUBWAYS.

#### 500 NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

NEW YORK, January 7th. Two trains loaded with employees of downtown business houses were trapped by fire in a Broadway subway yesterday. Over 500 persons were nearly asphyxiated, while one person is dead. Traffic everywhere is paralyzed.

#### THE DEFENCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 7th. Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Mr. Josephus M. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, together with leaders of Congress have held a long conference and have decided that the revenues of 1915 will hardly justify any additional enlargements to the defences of the United States. Additional defences for 1916, however, will be considered.

#### PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 8th. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, the Bay State's junior member in the Upper House of Congress, has bitterly denounced the preamble to the Jones Bill. Senator Weeks is a member of the Senate Committee on the Philippines and during one of the hearings given on the Philippine measure he denounced the preamble of the Jones Bill as an abomination. Manuel Quezon, one of the resident Commissioners of the Philippines in Washington, was called as a witness. Mr. Quezon caused somewhat of a sensation by requesting that the Filipinos be ultimately given the right to decide whether or not they desired to be given their independence by the United States.

Commissioner Quezon's statement is being interpreted by the members of the committee to mean that the Filipinos would prefer to remain under the protectorate of the United States.

Continuing, Commissioner Quezon said that while the Filipinos would be unable to prevent Japan, Germany, or Great Britain from seizing the islands, they could in very short time establish a military system such as is in vogue in Switzerland, which would make an invasion by any Power difficult.

#### PURCHASE OF GERMAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, January 8th. Great Britain has agreed to the purchase by Americans of German ships which are now lying idle in a number of ports in the United States.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It would be interesting to discover exactly what ails your contributor who clamours for compulsory Volunteers. One would almost suspect him of being an Irishman; certainly his antipathy to golf excludes the possibility of his being a Scotsman.

Personally, I cannot see much amiss with the young man's explanation that he did not enter the Volunteers because, Tsingtau having fallen, Hongkong did not appear any longer to be in danger. If he honestly entertained this view, I cannot see anything illogical or discreditable in his attitude. Indeed, in the circumstances, if he had rushed off to don khaki in order to avoid criticism he would have been a moral coward. That is not the class of man who is wanted, I imagine. Your contributor does not seem, to judge by his own account of the incident, to have sought to show him that he was in error, otherwise the local Volunteers might—and probably would—have gained another recruit. Therefore it was your contributor who failed in his duty.

We all admire the brave spirits who have gone to the front to fight the battle of freedom for us, but I fail to see how that touches the matter at issue. We cannot alleviate their sufferings or, apparently, strengthen their hands by rushing off to enrol in the local Volunteers or Reserves, unless by doing so we can liberate regulars now engaged on the defence of this Colony.

"Everyone should be made to realise that the Empire is in the midst of a ghastly struggle and that he must do something," says your correspondent very cogently. But is not the man who diligently applies himself to his daily task doing something? Is not the motto of the British nation now "Business as usual"? Is not this a war of exhaustion—of money no less than men? If not, why the blockade of German ports, the liquidation of German businesses, and the searching of neutral ships? Has not the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the last hundred millions sterling will win this war, and has not Lord Kitchener assured those engaged on the manufacture of munitions of war that they are serving their country when doing their work? We must all do some thing, yes, but surely we must not all do the same thing. Businesses cannot be carried on as usual if all, except the aged and decrepit, are recovering by day from the effects of duty at night.

And if a man is not a member of the local Volunteer force wherein lies the sin of playing golf? Is it any worse than (say) playing bridge? At least the man who takes a turn round the links is trying to keep himself fit, and he can console himself for the scarifying fulminations of your contributor with the reflection that even Drake played bowls when the Armada was not far from our coast—and fought none the worse afterwards for having done so.—Yours, etc.

A SHIRKER.

#### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### DECEPTION ON A PAWNBROKER.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Gordon with obtaining \$17 by false pretences. It is alleged that the defendant walked into a pawnbroker's shop, presented a bangle, and stated that his sister-in-law had paid \$38 for the pair. The pawnbroker handed over the sum of \$17 for the bangle, and on examining it more closely found that it was made of lead covered with only a thin coating of gold. The man was arrested, and the police discovered that the bangle was made in a shop in Queen's Road East in which he was employed as a silversmith. The case was remanded.

#### THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The following are the Company's figures for the week ending January 8th:—  
Receipts ..... \$ 9,873  
Decreases compared with corresponding week last year ..... \$ 399  
Aggregate to date:—  
No. of weeks ..... 2  
Total ..... \$30,131  
Decrease to date ..... \$ 1,804

#### NEW P. & O. CHAIRMAN.

The Peninsular & Oriental Company announces that Sir Thos. Sutherland has resigned, and that Lord Inchcape will replace him.

#### RUBBER SITUATION.

LONDON, December 29th. Many companies are withholding dividends against contingencies. The situation is becoming critical, due to export prohibition. Bukit Rajah pays an interim dividend of 8 per cent and Trolak 10 per cent.—Straits Times.







## REVIEWS.

**The Celebrated Madame Campan.** By VIOLETTE M. MONTAGNE. Illustrated. London: Eveleigh Nash.

To the long list of books dealing with the inner history of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, Mr. Eveleigh Nash has added a volume of absorbing interest. Madame Campan, as is well-known to students of this period of convulsion, was lady-in-waiting to the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, and, later, was more or less a confidante of the great Napoleon.

The volume is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the Court of Marie Antoinette, the second with the scholastic establishment conducted by this brave French lady. Henriette Genest was born in Paris in October, 1752. The pretty, young girl had a most retentive memory, and was fond of learning, so fond, indeed, that we are told she was, at fourteen, in danger of becoming a bluesocking. She had a remarkable speaking voice, and her famous voice heard abroad she was installed, as lecturer or reader to the daughters of Louis XV. at the age of fifteen. Amusing glimpses are given of the life of the princesses at Versailles, and soon the interest is aroused by the appearance of Marie Antoinette upon the scene as the bride of the Dauphin. Henriette became reader to her also, her charm of manner and musical gifts having attracted the notice of the young Austrian, and she afterwards became lady-in-waiting and retained that post till Marie Antoinette's tragic death in 1793, narrowly escaping the fate that befell most of the other members of the luckless Queen's entourage during the Reign of Terror. In his torrential work on the French Revolution, Carlyle dismisses Madame Campan's Memoirs in a contemptuous footnote, but, nevertheless, after making allowance for lapses of memory or the touches of fantasy which he suggests, we feel, in reading this record of one who lived much nearer to the revolutionary period than the Sage of Chelsea, that she is giving as true, if not a truer, picture of the last moments of the Royal family than he did in his masterpiece of rhetoric.

It is in the second part, however, that one is most interested. Napoleon consulted Madame Campan when he was making his early efforts to create an Imperial Court. He looked with favour upon the educational establishment she set up at St. Germain. Here were sent Hortense de Beauharnais, the daughter of the Empress Josephine and the mother of Napoleon III., and many other young women destined to play important parts upon the stage of life. In the autumn of 1795, Madame Campan—famously known as *Maman Campan*—had one hundred pupils, and of the many who passed through her hands, the "Petite Bonne" (Hortense, Queen of Holland) remained her favourite and life-long friend and benefactress. There are many incidents we would like to refer to in connection with the seminary at St. Germain and the school at Boulogne for the orphaned daughters of holders of the Legion of Honour, which Madame Campan subsequently superintended, but we must content ourselves with quoting the following story of Napoleon's imperious method of marrying off his generals and protégés—the story refers to Mlle. Emilie de Beauharnais, niece of Josephine, and General Lavalette:

"I have come," said Napoleon to Emilie (then seventeen), "to offer you a gallant fellow, a brave man belonging to my army, Lavalette by name."

Emilie's consternation on hearing that she was expected to marry a man whom she had seen only twice and whose appearance was the reverse of romantic, deprived her of the power of protesting. Grief and astonishment prevented Emilie telling the General the truth; but, indeed, how could she have confessed to the brother of Louis Bonaparte that she had formed an attachment for the future King of Holland which she had every reason to believe was returned? General Bonaparte, taking Emilie's silence for consent, left Saint Germain convinced that he was acting as the girl's guardian angel. Perhaps he was less certain of success with "the gallant fellow."

(Lavalette is described as extremely ugly, *béti* on *Bucchius*, short-legged, stumpy; he had a comical face with small eyes and a nose hardly bigger than a pea, but he was very witty and a charming talker. Emilie was beautiful.)

On the morrow General Bonaparte took Lavalette to the Treasury, where he had to give orders that certain sums of money should be sent to Toulon in preparation for his departure for Egypt; this done, he told the coachman to drive along the boulevards as he wanted to talk to Lavalette at his leisure.

General Bonaparte lost no time beating about the bush, but opened fire at once:

"I cannot make you commander of a squadron, so I must find you a wife. I want you to marry Emilie de Beauharnais; she is very beautiful and well educated."

Lavalette, no less taken aback at the news than Emilie had been, and no less annoyed for rumour said that he was engaged in a *Raison* about that time—

"But, General, I have only seen her twice in my life. I am penniless, and we are soon going to Egypt, where it is quite possible that I may be killed, and then what would become of my poor widow?"

Besides, I have no wish to marry."

Now, other people's wishes were always a secondary consideration with Napoleon.

"Tut! tut!" quoth he, "people must marry to have children, that is the great aim in life. If you are killed, which is possible, she will be the widow of one of my aides-de-camp, of a defender of the fatherland; she will have a pension and be able to establish herself advantageously. Now as the daughter of an *émigré* nobody wants her."

The matter must be promptly settled. Go and talk to Mlle. Bonaparte this evening; her mother has already given her consent. The marriage shall take place in a week's time, and I will give you a fortnight in which to be happy. You shall join me at Toulon on the 29th."

"Oh, well," said Lavalette, "I will do as you wish—but will the lady accept me? I don't want to force her to marry me."

To which remark, General Bonaparte replied:

"She is still scarcely more than a child; she begins to find school dull, but she would be miserable in her mother's house. During your absence, she shall go to her grandfather at Fontainebleau. You will not be killed, and you will come back to her in two years' time. There! the whole affair is settled!"

They were married in due course, and at the end of a fortnight Emilie discovered that she had actually fallen in love with her plain husband; as for him, he was, or ought to have been, the happiest husband in France. There are many illustrations to this charmingly written volume, and the gifted author may be complimented alike on her style and interesting narrative.

## KAISER'S ANGER WITH THE HUNGARIANS.

## COUNT TISZA'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

The *Morning Post* to-day publishes a most remarkable letter received by the London correspondent by a Hungarian newspaper from a friend in Budapest. It proves, what has been asserted more than once, that the Hungarians are extremely dissatisfied with the situation, and hints that they may seek to make peace separately.

The correspondent gives a piquant account of the Mission of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to Germany, supplied by a Liberal member, to whom the Count related what happened. The Prime Minister, first of all, had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but, of course, they only discussed the political side of the question. Tisza put it quite clearly to him that he could not guarantee the good-will and loyalty of Hungary unless more attention was paid to the interests of the country. He saw the Minister of War, the Great General Staff, and went from "Pontius to Pilatus," but was, of course, everywhere referred to the Emperor.

Tisza says that the Emperor was very much annoyed, and at first did not want to believe that the Hungarian Opposition had taken to threats, for he counted upon the unity of all parties in the two Empires for the great cause. But Tisza is not the man to be scared even by the Emperor William, and stuck to the point that three Army Corps must be sent to Hungary to defend the Hungarian plains from invasion and to throw the Russians back across the Carpathians, or otherwise his Cabinet would have to resign.

Tisza says that the Emperor at first became quite furious, and said something to the effect that open enemies are not always the most dangerous enemies, and that the egotism of some people was likely to upset the whole plan of campaign. Nevertheless, he agreed to consult the General Staff on the question, and promised to do all he could to satisfy the Hungarians.

**VASSAL OF GERMANY.**  
An official communiqué gave a reassuring account of the mission, but the Budapest papers took another view:

The *Pesti Hirlap* says in its leader that all we can see is that the Hungarian Prime Minister had to beg an audience from the German Emperor, and we are at his mercy as to the safety of our country. The Germans, it says, seem to have taken over even the constitutional rights of the Monarchy as if we had no Emperor at all, as if we had not raised an army of four million men for the German General Staff to dispose of, and by handing over to them the supreme command we would have resigned our national independence and become the vassal of Germany. In consequence of this article the secret police are now engaged in confiscating the copies of the paper even from the cafés and tobacco-shops. They even took it out of the hands of visitors in the cafés.

**A SEPARATE PEACE?**  
Some members of the National Committee, says the correspondent, are about to start a peace propaganda on the ground that Hungary is an independent State.

Of course, in theory the idea is quite acceptable, but I hardly believe it would stand in practice, for it would mean nothing less than a split between Austria and Hungary and Hungary and Germany. The intention of these people seems to be undoubtedly to bring such a split about, and no doubt they are starting a well-planned campaign for their purpose. The majority of the people would be on their side, and if I am not mistaken this movement would be the beginning of an independent Hungary. The time of action would be well selected just now, for the rage of the people is growing against Austria and Germany. Nothing but the invasion of Hungary could bring it about, and as the invasion is an evident fact I don't see how they could prevent the spreading of the movement.

**INDIFFERENT POPULATION.**  
As to the invasion, farce, the letter says:

As to the invasion, we are worse off than last week, although all the available troops were sent north and east, even those who had only one month in military training, boys of eighteen who had been called to the colours in October. The Russians seem to mean business over the invasion of Hungary, and I understand they are operating with an extremely strong force of about four army corps in the Carpathians.

The Slovak population in the Carpathians look at the war there with utter indifference, and some of them are so ignorant as to believe that manoeuvres are going on. Only when their villages are burned by the Cossacks do they realise that something serious is happening. But in no case do they leave their villages. There are very few young men among them, not because they are with the colours, but because they are all in America. (These villagers spend half of their lives in America, and there are villages in the Carpathians where the people speak only English.)

The correspondent mentions that one company of Russian infantry captured at Ma-amars was found to be composed of Ruthenian peasants who had been given weapons and equipment by the Russians and Wallachians. (Ruthenian peasants from Transylvania.) It is believed that the Russians are aiming at the Ruthenian and Roumanian population, and the authorities are prepared for an organized rebellion.

## PROSPEROUS DAYS FOR BRITISH SHIPPING.

## AND EVEN BETTER TIMES COMING.

(BY F. A. MCKENZIE IN THE "DAILY MAIL.")

It is a stimulating picture which Mr. F. A. McKenzie paints to-day of the "boom" in the shipping and shipbuilding trades which focus on Glasgow. Mr. F. A. McKenzie is travelling through the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland to ascertain the effect on trade of the expenditure of the great £350,000,000 War Loan. He has already described the prosperity of Northampton, Sheffield, and Dundee.

Glasgow, Saturday.

Glasgow wants men. There is work here, work in plenty. The difficulty is to find sufficient men to do it.

Every shipyard is full up with orders. Some shipbuilders, disregarding trade understandings and agreements, are offering a halfpenny and a penny an hour more than the fixed trade union scale for good engineers and fitters. Shipping is delayed for want of sufficient dock labourers. The gas department of the corporation complains of the impossibility of obtaining men. The proportion of unemployed in Glasgow is lower now than ever before at this season, even in "boom" days.

What loss there has been fallen more on the women than on the men. Many minor women's trades have had a time of strain. Some employments, from high-class millinery to typing, have certainly suffered. In the heavier women's trades it is different. Heavy-power sewing machines find employers seeking for them. They are wanted to make military uniforms. The local committee of the National Relief Fund is planning, I understand, to open workshops where women could be employed only to lighter trades will be taught the use of power machines and paid a small wage while learning.

## NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

There will be no fear of lack of employment this winter. Government orders for uniforms, underwear, and all manner of tailoring and outfitting goods, have come in such quantities that men have ceased to count them. Firms are forced, if necessary, to accept Government business. Every tailoring firm that can do Government work does it to the extent of at least two-thirds of its output. And the authorities have very effective means of their own of finding out the right houses to go to.

The shortage of men's labour in Glasgow and on the Clyde is mainly due to two causes—the enormous numbers who have enlisted from here and the big Government demand. The shipbuilding industry is full up with work, nearly all of it Government work. Yards are not so far as I can gather, running double shifts, because they cannot find enough hands. Every man, however, has his fill of overtime. The rate of wages has not risen, as yet, but trade feels that this would not be a good time to raise wages issues. But there is a good deal of give and take. One leading man of the shipbuilding world put the case to me: "In ordinary times when a man comes demanding special treatment and a bit over, because of a difficult job, he usually has a cold reception. To-day he gets very much what he wants."

The position from the labour point of view was summed up by one man in a moment of frankness: "Good money! Of course, we're making good money. But what's the use of making good money if you're kept so long at work that you don't have time to spend it?"

## MORE SHIPS WANTED.

The shipbuilding "boom" will not end when the Government orders are completed. Already there are signs of a coming demand for many new mercantile ships. This may take time to develop, for many ships taken over by the Government will be released for ordinary trade; but it is bound to become formidable. British shipping will be wanted for this, and many of them. The great Clyde shipbuilding trade is very cheerful, to-day. Every ship that can be had is chartered at very high freights. If a fresh order could drop from the skies there would be immediate work for it to do. The shipowners are doing so well that there is almost certain to be a substantial rise in the men's wages, more particularly of those engaged in the coasting trade.

I had a long conversation with a leading Clyde shipowner. At the present moment," said he, "as everyone knows, Clyde shipping is enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity. Everything indicates that still better times are ahead. In short, we are on the eve of the best period British shipping has ever experienced. The outbreak of war found trade depressed. We had enjoyed a long and good spell, but six months before the war broke out things began to slacken, and by midsummer we were at low tide. One first step at the opening of war was the requisitioning by the Government of a number of vessels. Since then our business has steadily expanded and for every ship there is abundant work for every ship required for the immense traffic now steadily maintained between England and France. Great quantities of raw material have been brought into England for the manufacture of military supplies. Then there is a significant demand for British ships to take the place of German liners driven from the seas. British ships are wanted, for instance, to convey the old traffic of the Hanesa Line between India and New York. A large part of the shipping to Argentina and South America generally fell in recent years into German hands. Now it has come back to us. Wherever outside of the Continent of Europe British ships are wanted to-day. The nations that must ship their cargoes in British vessels have more and more reason to ship British goods. One thing helps another: I am not one of those who scoffed at British trade. Very much the contrary. Germany was our one formidable competitor. To-day Germany's shipping has gone and it will be long before it can be replaced. Who else is to compete with us? Japan will in Eastern waters. The United States cannot unless they revolutionise

their methods; their ships cost too much to build and too much to run, and there's too much "graft" to make them formidable competitors. It seems certain that England will have unquestioned supremacy in the world's carrying trade for many years to come, and this means a long spell of prosperity for the Clyde."

## MORE PROSPERITY COMING.

Great industries of Glasgow—shipbuilding, shipping, and their allied engineering branches, tailoring and outfitting—are thus doing exceptionally well. A steady process of readjustment of labour is proceeding. The girl who assisted in making ball dresses yesterday is working at Army uniforms or Army socks to-day. The restaurant scullion who helped last winter to prepare banquets now helps to prepare tinned Army supplies. Some people have to find fresh occupations, but fortunately fresh occupations are springing up on all sides. Certainly there is no visible distress, and streets speak eloquently of industry. One is held up time after time in main streets by long lines of lorries heavily laden with bales of manufactured goods going to dock or warehouse. The most shrewd, cautious, and penny-wise merchants of Glasgow believe this uplift in business is no mere flash in the pan. The large Government purchases have initiated it, but it rests finally on the fact that to-day our position as the shippers, shipbuilders, and manufacturers of the world stands on a more solid basis than ever before.

## MALAYAN TIN DREDGING (LIMITED).

## ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The third annual general meeting of this Company was held on the 7th ult. at the chartered accountants' institute, Sir Ernest W. Birch, K.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the total area now held by the Company was 1,191 acres, of which only about 20 acres had been so far worked out. Its total valuation in the books was £47,886, or, roughly, £40 per acre, which represented the actual amount paid for the land, and included nothing for costs of transfer or registration, which had been written off. During the year there had been spent on the further equipment of the property the large sum of £26,871 in carrying out their present programme to install four dredges, but that sum did not include the total cost of the No. 4 dredge, the first part of which was not shipped until June last. Since the close of the company's financial year there had been paid in respect of the balance of the contract, freight, insurance, and necessary spares, etc., about £14,000, so that the large cash balance shown in the accounts had now practically all been expended on capital account.

The war had brought about the collapse of the tin market, and in the East all buying or selling of ore had been practically stopped. The Government of the Federated Malay States had loyally come forward and had given general support to the industry at an arbitrary figure of about £120 per ton of metallic tin. After referring to the reduced cost of working, he said the profits brought forward and those for the year to June 30th last amounted to £17,321, out of which a dividend of 5 per cent was paid in July, 1913, and another 5 per cent in November, 1913, leaving a balance of £4,621, but, 1913, the directors proposed to carry forward pending the completion of Nos. 3 and 4 dredges and to provide against future contingencies. The directors had undiminished faith in the prospects of the mine as soon as normal conditions prevailed. He concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. SYDENHAM H. B. BLANDY, in seconding the motion, remarked that in spite of unfavourable conditions, and reviewing the situation as a whole, the directors were more than ever convinced of success. Monthly yardage was the secret of success in the company's class of work, and with confidence to the time when, with the four boats at work, a considerably higher average monthly yardage would be attained against that hitherto recorded. They could have wished that the amount of ore recovered from the ground they had negotiated had been better, as also that the price of the metal—which had ranged from £230 at the time the Company started operations to as low as £150 during the present year—might now have suffered the violent and adverse fluctuations which had been experienced, but in spite of all, they had been able to show with only 21 per cent of their equipment at work a decided profit each month, and with the gradual increasing effect of the further 75 per cent equipment now on the ground the successful future of the Company was assured.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-MORROW

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Collection of Chinese Porcelains, Brasses, Bronzes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

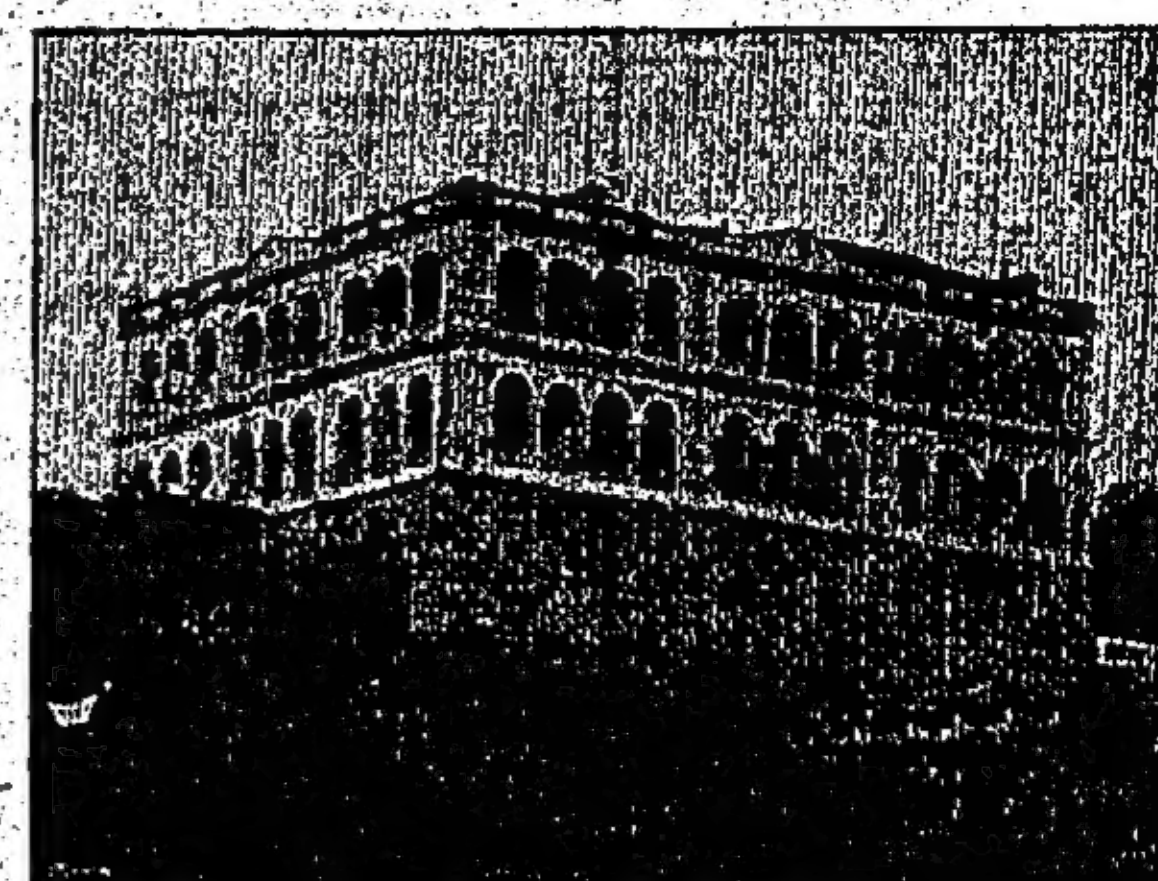
Saturday, 16th Jan.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Collection of Chinese Porcelains, Brasses, Bronzes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Saturday, 20th Jan.—3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 11.30 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

## INTIMATIONS

## BOA VISTA HOTEL.



## MACAO.

THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine. Best attention and moderate rates. For Particulars apply to—

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

THE MANAGER.

## INDO-CHINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS  
DRAGON  
BRAND  
CEMENT



HIGH  
QUALITY  
BUILDING  
CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 288.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

## "GLEN" AND "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

TO

## NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

NEW HIGH POWER TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, OFFERING EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

## S.S. "GLEN" and "SHIRE".

9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st JANUARY for VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

All Vessels Fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, Wireless Telegraphy, Electric Light and Steam Heating Apparatus. A qualified Doctor also Stewardess carried. For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

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## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	paper cover \$0.50
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	5.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	0.50
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00
WARRLE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover \$0.50	
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover 1.00	
DOG AND GUN in New Territory FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER, A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations	1.75
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound in cloth	7.50
SIXTY YEARS ANGLICAN CHURCH CALENDAR, 1834 to 1933	2.00
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874	
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1893	1.00
CALLED OUT: or the Cheng Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
"VICTORIA"	1.00
"KOWLOON"	0.75
"PEAK"	0.75
"NEW TERRITORY"	0.75
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.50
" " " " on paper	0.25

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* arrived at Manila on the 8th January, p.m., and sailed from that port for Hongkong on the 11th January, p.m., making her due to reach Hongkong on the 13th January, a.m.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Nubia* left Singapore for this port on the 11th January, p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 17th January, at about daylight.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Orissa* from Calcutta left Saigon on 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The str. *Ben Line str. Bendoran*, from Middlebro, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 10th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th January.

The str. *Unita* left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 29th January.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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## NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

83 SS POWDER and CHILLED

100. 10 to 88SG. at \$6.37

100. SPORTING REQUIS.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

**SEKALINDEN**

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1", nearest Hongkong "2", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4", together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	DESTINATION	SHIP'S NAME	FLAG & REG	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR WHICH APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	VIA USUAL PORTS TO CANAL	ARCADIA	Brit. reg.	—	S. Berghen	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE	VIA PANAMA, COLOMBO, & Ceylon	NANKIN	Brit. reg.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at 10 A.M.
LONDON	VIA SINGAPORE	CHAMPAGNE	Brit. reg.	—	J. M. B. Koon	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
MARSHALLS	LONDON & SINGAPORE	MAHU	Brit. reg.	—	Dore	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS	VIA PORTS	DIANA	Freem. reg.	—	Dore	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst. at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PLYMOUTH	VIA SINGAPORE	GENESEE	Brit. reg.	—	Derguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	VIA SHANGHAI & CANTON	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. reg.	—	T. Hamada	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA	VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. reg.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA	VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	PANAMA MARU	Jap. reg.	—	J. Kusao	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 4th Feb. at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	MANCHERIA	Am. reg.	—	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 19th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	TENTO MARU	Jap. reg.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon.
MEXICAN PORTS	VIA MANILA & JAPAN	PERSEA	Am. reg.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 2nd Mar. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	VIA MANILA	ANTO MATS	Jap. reg.	—	F. C. Gambrell	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. reg.	—	E. Takada	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	VIA MANILA	MIKO MARU	Jap. reg.	—	G. L. Smith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & CAPTAN		ALONHAM	Brit. reg.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI		PIRISODAS	Dutch reg.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI		LOCHOW	Brit. reg.	1 m.	J. McArthur	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI		CHUTSANG	Brit. reg.	—	S. Hinderson	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI		CHENAN	Brit. reg.	1 m.	M. J. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI		NUBIA	Brit. reg.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI		KWONGSANG	Brit. reg.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE		WAKASA MARU	Jap. reg.	—	Kusao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOCK, [Kobe & MOJI]		ORISSA	Brit. reg.	—	Refum, R.N.E.	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI		ARHUI	Brit. reg.	1 m.	G. W. Bedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		POOKSANG	Brit. reg.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		W. CHOTAP	Freem. reg.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 25th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		WAKASA MARU	Brit. reg.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th Feb.
SHANGHAI		TIENHANG	Dutch reg.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI		NINGPO	Brit. reg.	1 m.	K. Hattori	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst. at D'light
ANPING & TAKAO	VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HOANG MARU	Jap. reg.	—	T. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 8 A.M.
FOOCHOW	VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAWO MARU	Jap. reg.	—	S. Tokunaga	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Noon.
AMOI, & KEELUNG	VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGO MARU	Jap. reg.	—	J. H. Swann	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW		DAVAR	Brit. reg.	2 h.	A. W. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW		GAINTON	Brit. reg.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgkin	DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW		RAICHING	Brit. reg.	2 h.	W. G. O. Leach	DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.	On 19th inst. at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW		RAICHING	Brit. reg.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at 1 P.M.
MANILA		LOCHOW	Brit. reg.	—	Pennethorpe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst. at 3 P.M.
MANILA		TAMING	Brit. reg.	1 m.	Dough	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA		TIENHANG	Dutch reg.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.
BAFALVA, CHRISTIAN, SAMANAN, & BOMBAY	VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TIENHANG	Dutch reg.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY	VIA PORTS, PORT S'AN, PANAMA & COLOMBO	W. CHOTAP	Freem. reg.	—		OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, MAHUT, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS		BALENTINE MAVE	Brit. reg.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, RENANG, BANGOR & CALCUTTA		SANDKI MARU	Jap. reg.	—	Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA		CHUMANG	Brit. reg.	—	C. J. Matlock	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE & RENANG		BOYANG	Brit. reg.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
S. NIVAKAN		HINANG	Brit. reg.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.,	

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).			
TO	STEAMER	TO SAIL	
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	"CHU SANG"	Friday,	15th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"OHONG SANG"	Saturday,	16th Jan. D'light
MANILA	"LOONG SANG"	Saturday,	16th Jan. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	"KWONG SANG"	Tuesday,	19th Jan. D'light
SAN FRANCISCO	"HIN SANG"	Thursday,	19th Jan. Noon
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	"HONG SANG"	Friday,	20th Jan. 1 P.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"HO SANG"	Wednesday,	20th Jan. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"FOOK SANG"	Friday,	22nd Jan. D'light
MANILA	"TUEN SANG"	Monday,	23rd Jan. 3 P.M.

[illegible]

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

**YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND HANGCHEN.**

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking  
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.**  
AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April 1914

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET COMPANY.**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.**

FOR LONDON STRAIGHTS "RADNORSHIRE" DATE OF DEPARTURE  
ON 21st Jan.

**TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN"  
JOINT SERVICE.**

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

OPERATING  
MODERN HIGH-POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA	27000 tons	MANCHURIA	27000 tons
KOREA	18000 tons	SIBERIA	18000 tons
CHINA	10000 tons	NILE	10000 tons
PERSIA		8000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,  
Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT" — The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

MANCHURIA	Sailing	TUESDAY	16th Jan. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA		WED'DAY	17th Feb. at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (Manila)		TUESDAY	2nd Mar. at Noon
KOREA		TUESDAY	9th Mar. at Noon

These machines are famous for their modern equipment, compact, and the superiority of the fluids, which is called life personal supervision of Mr. W. Morton, the well-known expert. Large elevators, equipped with the finest and most modern water. Bertha equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous automatic milk water, swimming tank, airplane, cigarettes, their games, dishes, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

For further information, prices, literature, etc., apply to

**R. C. MORTON, AGENT,  
KING'S BUILDING,**

**TEL. NO. 141.**

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Ceylon, sailed on through Bille, of Ladang from HONGKONG to BETRA  
 DELAGAN, COULERS (Indu), HAS LONG FROM ELIZABETH and  
 APE TOWN with manifest of COLOMBO to Borneo of the INDIAN  
 AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From HONGKONG:	Connecting with:	From COLOMBO:
25th Jan.	"KATHIAWAR"	17th Feb.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS on Mondays and affording the Quickest Freight  
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

**PROPOSED SAILING.**

From Hongkong: **"SALAMIS"** End Feb.

**FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.**  
**FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## PASSENGERS

Per *Hailan*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Leish, Mr. Hotson and Mr. Leeman.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr.  
Kanesaka, Mr. S. S. Matsukata, Mr.  
Sneider, Mr. Lee, Mr. F. Adachi, Mr.  
Ishii, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. J. Blake, Mr.  
K. Akiyama, Mr. Hirata and Miss Sumi

*Per Kashiwa Muru, for Japan, etc.*  
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mitchell, Mr. M. K.  
Hashimoto, Mr. M. Yoshida, Mr. K.  
Hamamushi, Mrs. B. W. Miles, Miss A. K.  
Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Koyihara, Mr. G. S.  
Matsukata, Prof. and Mrs. F. P. Purvis,  
Mr. H. Murota, Mr. K. Nagase, Mr. H.  
Bethell, Mr. T. Taira, Prof. T. Kujirai,  
Dr. T. Kojima, Messrs. I. Yokogawa, C.  
Hirano, R. Kobayashi, R. Tsuneko, S.  
Hayashi, S. Takeuchi, Y. Sawayama, E.  
Nakamizo, O. Matsushita, S. Yoda, A.  
Fletcher, G. C. Wood, M. Yamada, N. M.  
Mahtsu, S. Gaganelas and Geo. King.

## SHIPPING REPORT

The British str. *Haitan* reports: Fresh easterly wind and rough sea, cloudy, clear and fine.







## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Aradina*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 12th Dec., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Nubia*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 17th inst., at daylight.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Holbow and Haiphong ... ..	Thursday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.	
Fort Bayard and Haiphong ... ..	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.	
Bangkok ... ..	Thursday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA ... ..	Thursday, 14th, 2.30 P.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.	
Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.	Thursday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.	
Monday, 19th inst.		
Swatow and Bangkok ... ..	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.	
Straits and Sourabaya ... ..	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.	
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Thursday Island ... ..	Friday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.	
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island ... ..	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.	
Ningpo, Shanghai, and North China ... ..	Friday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.	
Pakhoi and Haiphong ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.	
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 10.00 A.M. to 11 A.M.)		
(Extra postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel Mail will be closed, to-morrow, at 5 P.M.		
Philippine Islands ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.	
Macassar, Samarang and Sourabaya ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.	
Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.	
Thursday, the 21st inst.		

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... .. \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling ... .. \$1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000  
Silver ... .. \$12,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$16,000,000

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. D. L. LAM, Chairman.  
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. DODD, Esq., P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.,  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq.,  
C. S. GIBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin

CHIEF MANAGERS:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR,  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [19]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... .. \$1,500,000  
Subscribed ... .. \$1,250,000  
Paid-up ... .. \$625,000  
Reserve Fund ... .. \$465,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital ... .. Fl. 19,907,900 (\$1,659,000)  
Reserve Fund ... .. Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK,  
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,  
No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... .. \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... .. \$1,200,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... .. Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... .. " 8,750,000  
Reserve Funds ... .. " 2,750,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.  
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:  
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq., KYOSUKE YAMAMOTO, Esq.,  
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Akou, Kagi, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Amoy, Kankai, Oaka, Taito, Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Takow, Fochow, Ningbo, Singapore, Tamsui, Girah, Kobe, Shenchu, Tamsui, Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:  
PARIS BANK,  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Hilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZUBARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE: BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES:  
Bombay, London, Manila, Calcutta, Panama, Canton, Peking, Cebu, San Francisco, Colon, Shanghai, Bank w. Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ... .. (Gold) \$7,810,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

3, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [115]

## THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... .. \$60,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital ... .. \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:  
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Pootung, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsingtao, Hainan, Hanchow, Wenchow, Shaochin, Chiehshui, Landui, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowku, Tientsin, Chongtun, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Tientsin, Kaiming, Chefoo, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yuncheng, Fochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshar, Tientsin, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUMYANG, PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuanhang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:  
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152]

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON:	January 13th.
Telegraphic Transfer ... ..	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... ..	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... ..	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... ..	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... ..	1/10
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... ..	23 1/2
ON GERMANY:	
On demand ... ..	nom.
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... ..	nom.
ON HAMBURG:	
Telegraphic Transfer ... ..	nom.
Bank, on demand ... ..	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer ... ..	nom.
Bank, on demand ... ..	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight ... ..	78
Private, 30 days' sight ... ..	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand ... ..	87 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand ... ..	87 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand ... ..	107
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand ... ..	5 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand ... ..	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand ... ..	5 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... ..	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... ..	\$56.90
SILVER, per oz. ... ..	\$22 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS:	
Hongkong, 20 cents pieces ... ..	\$18.70 discount.
Hongkong, 10 " ... ..	\$19.10 "

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIVID.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$780, buyers	11/100 £71.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.80, buyers	
COASTAL MINES—					
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
(in Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35	
DOCK AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$73, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$58, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$5.30	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$37	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$123, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$195	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$24, buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2	
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$340, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$250	\$50	\$385, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 145	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$785, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	\$60	\$300	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$300	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$72	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 74	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Matschappij tot Mijne, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35	
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	36 1/2, sellers	
Heaswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	2 1/2	
Hauk Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$24, sellers	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	27 1/2	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$0.85, buyers	
Pulper & Papereries du Tonkin Societe de	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$80, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$14, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$53, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15	all	\$30	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	all	\$22 1/2, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$85, buyers	
2,500,000 def.					
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	78 1/2	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$38 1/2, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$29	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
RECORDS AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
Watson & Co. A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$14	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

## "THREE CASTLES" "DIAMOND" SIZE GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES ARE SPECIALLY ROLLED BY HAND FOR LADIES.  
AND SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.



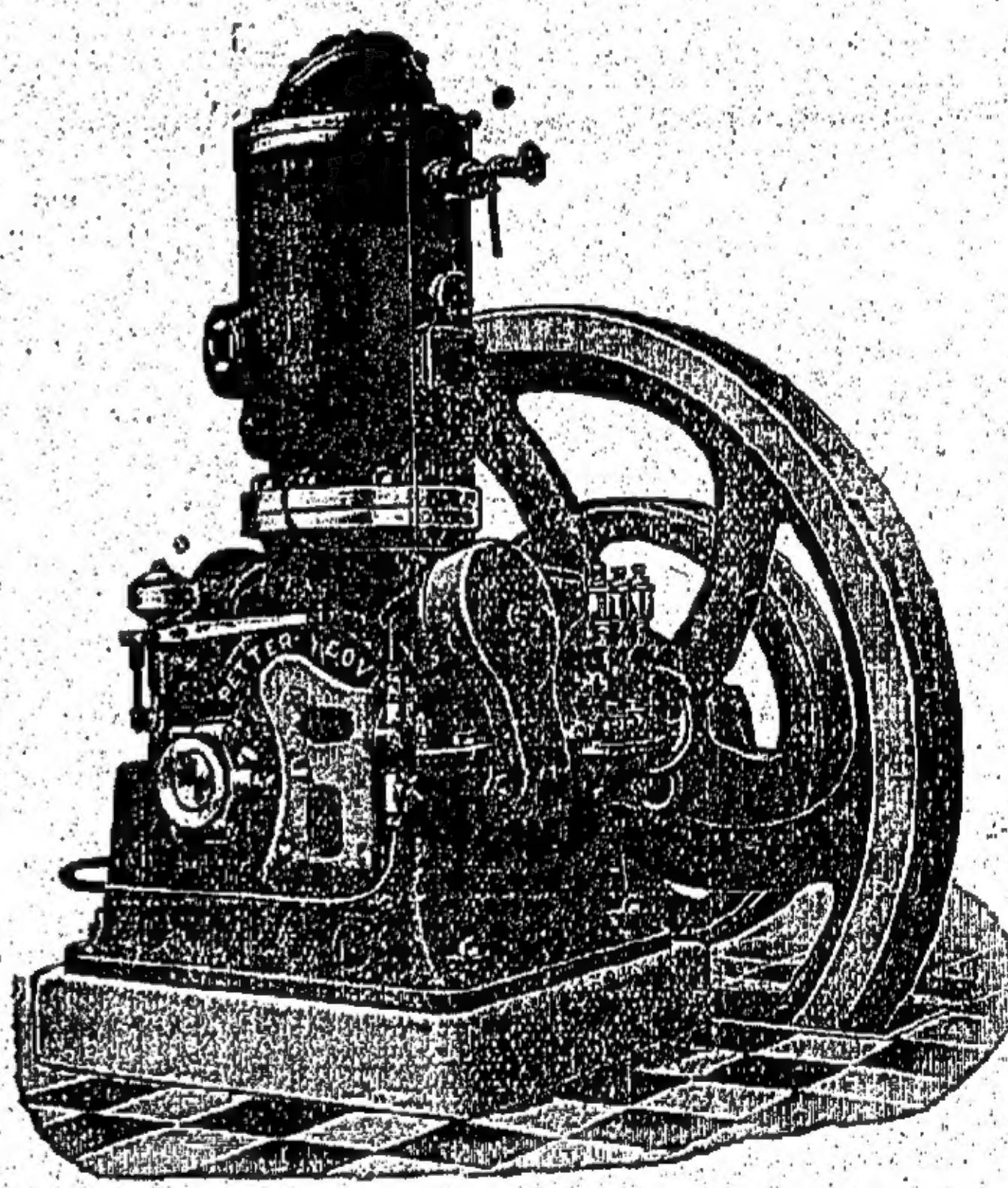
75 Cents a Tin of 40 Gold-Tipped Cigarettes.

Send Coupons for case to—  
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

AGENTS:—  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., LTD.,  
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.



SOLE AGENTS FOR  
THE PETTER  
PATENT  
SEMI-DIESEL  
CRUDE OIL  
ENGINES  
AND  
KEROSENE  
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of  
Ship and Engine Stores,  
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,  
&c.  
Electrical Repairs and  
Installations Undertaken.  
Electro-Plating in all its  
Branches. [32]

## CAFÉ AU LAIT

Coffee & Milk as served in France, but "made in England."

## MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions—and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.

NO EXTRA MILK.

NO EXTRA SUGAR.

NO TIME.

NO TROUBLE.

NO WASTE.

SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.

If there is any difficulty in procuring



please write to—  
MILKMAID Depot, P. O. B. 351, Hongkong,  
giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin enough for 3 cups  
will be sent free. Sold at all Stores, 40 cents per large tin. [40]

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